

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY HAS PASSED AWAY

"Good Bye, All" Are the President's Last Words.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 a. m. He had been unconscious since 7:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife, to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness which has marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were:

"GOOD-BY, ALL."

"Good-by, all; good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for the final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-by. She went through the heart-rending scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

TO DECIDE CAUSE.

The immediate cause of the President's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree, and it will probably require an autopsy to fix the exact cause.

The President's remains will be taken to Washington and there will be a state funeral.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—From authoritative officials the following details of the final scenes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The President had continued in an unconscious state since 3:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times and they repaired to the front room, where the consultation had been held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noticed unmistakable signs of dissolution and the members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish.

STAND BY BEDSIDE.

Silently and sadly the members of the family stole into the room. They stood about the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. Those in the circle were: Abner McKinley, the President's brother; Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Helen, the President's sister; Mrs. Sarah Duncan, another sister; Miss Mary Barber, a niece; Miss Sarah Duncan, Lieutenant J. F. McKinley, a nephew; William M. Duncan, a nephew; Charles Dawes, the Comptroller of the Currency; F. M. Osborne, a cousin; Colonel Webb C. Hayes, John A. Barber, a nephew; Secretary George B. Cortelyou; Colonel W. C.

Brown, the business partner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. Rixey, the family physician, and six nurses and attendants.

In an adjoining room, the physicians, including Drs. McBurney, Washin, Park, Stockton and Mynter.

DEATH IS ANNOUNCED.

It was now 2:05 o'clock and the minutes were slipping away. Only the sobs of those in the circle about the President's bedside broke the awful silence. Five minutes passed, then six, seven, eight—

Now Dr. Rixey bent forward and then one of his hands was raised as if in warning. The fluttering heart was just going to rest. A moment more and Dr. Rixey straightened up and with choking voice said:

"The President is dead."

Secretary Cortelyou was the first to turn from the stricken circle. He stepped from the chamber to the outer hall and then down the stairway to the large room where the members of the Cabinet, Senators and distinguished officials were assembled. As his tense white face appeared at the doorway a hush fell upon the assemblage.

"Gentlemen, the President has passed away," he said. For a moment not a word came in reply. Even though the end had been expected the actual announcement that Mr. McKinley was dead fairly stunned these men who had been his closest confidants and advisers. Then a groan of anguish went up from the assembled officials. They cried like children. All the pent up emotions of the last few days were let loose. They turned from the room and came from

the house with streaming eyes.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Before 6 o'clock it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character. Downstairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about 6 o'clock.

One by one they ascended the stairway. Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, and Secretary Wilson were there. There was only a momentary stay of the cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, tears streaming down their faces and words of intense grief choking in their throats.

ASKS FOR HIS WIFE.

After they had left the sickroom the physicians rallied him to consciousness and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man was lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President, in his last period of consciousness, in his last period of consciousness, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and his last audible words, as taken down by Dr. Mann, at the bedside, were: "Good by, all; good by. It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander, and soon he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased, and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually, like a child, into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold.

Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end. All the evening those who had basted here as fast as steel and steam could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go upstairs to look for the last time upon the face of his chief. Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and Root; Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows; John Day, Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and his wife; Dr. and Mrs. Isaac, the President's niece, and her husband; Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the President's sisters; Mrs. Mary Barber, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 10 o'clock; John G. Milburn, John N. Scratcher, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others. Rev. C. D. Wilson, a

Methodist minister, who was the President's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to inquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house.

WORD THAT DEATH IS NEAR.

Another Methodist minister who has a church near by remained at the Milburn residence for two hours, in the belief that his services might be desired. At 9:37 Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with his dying chief, sent out formal notification that the President was dying. But the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

There was no need for official bulletins after that. Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story—that the President was dying and that the end might come at any time. His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result and this gave hope of brief postponement of the end. Dr. Mynter thought he might last until 2 a. m. Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive and probably would live an hour. Thus moments lengthened to hours, and midnight came with the President still battling against death.

AT THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

At the midnight hour the Milburn house was the center of a scene as animated as though it were midday, although a solemn hush hung over the great crowd of watchers. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends and relatives could be seen within moving about and occasionally coming in groups to the front door for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located,

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Roosevelt Takes the Oath of Office.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Sept. 14.—When Theodore Roosevelt and his guides left Tahawaus Club early yesterday morning on a hunting expedition, the Vice-President fully believed that President McKinley was entirely out of danger and on the rapid road to recovery. The hunting party moved in the direction of Mount Marcy, the highest peak in the Adirondacks region.

They had not been gone over three hours when a mounted courier rode rapidly into Tahawaus Club with messages to the Vice-President, stating that President McKinley was in a critical condition. The message had been telegraphed to North Creek and from there telephoned to a point ten miles south of Tahawaus. Extra guides and runners were at once deployed from the club in the direction of Mount Marcy, with instructions to sound a general alarm in order to find the Vice-President as soon as possible.

The far-reaching megaphones and the rifle-cracking signals of the mountain-climbing guides, as hour after hour passed away, marked the passage of the searching mountaineers, as they climbed the steep ridges of Mount Marcy. Just as the afternoon merged with the shadows of early evening and as the searchers were nearing the summit of the lofty mountain, the responsive echoes of distant signals were heard and answered, and the scouts and the Roosevelt party came within hearing distance of each other.

When Colonel Roosevelt was reached and informed of the critical condition of the President he could scarcely believe the burden of the messages personally delivered to him. Startled at the serious nature of the news the Vice-President, at 5:45 o'clock, at once started back for the Tahawaus Club. In the meantime the Adirondack stage line placed at his disposal relays of horses covering the thirty-five miles to North Creek. A deluging thunderstorm had rendered the roads unusually heavy. Without any delay he moved as rapidly as possible in the direction of North Creek, the northern terminus of the Adirondacks Railroad, where his secretary, William Loeb Jr., and Superintendent C. D. Hammond of the Delaware and Hudson Railway, with a special train, were awaiting his arrival.

Soon after Colonel Roosevelt started night came on, and made the trip very difficult and dangerous, as mile after mile was traveled in almost impenetrable darkness, but the expert guides piloted the Vice-President safely to his objective point. Not until he dashed up to the special train at North Creek at 5:22 o'clock this morning did he learn that President McKinley had passed away at Buffalo at 2:15 o'clock. Mr. Loeb, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, was the first to break the news to him. The new President was greatly affected by the intelligence, and expressed a desire to reach Buffalo as soon as possible. Within one minute after his arrival at North Creek he boarded the special train, which at once pulled out in the direction of Buffalo, via Saratoga and Albany. He did not complain of fatigue, but looked somewhat pale and careworn.

THE CEREMONIES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—"In this hour of our terrible national bereavement I wish to say that I shall carry out absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

With these words warm upon his lips, Theodore Roosevelt at 8:35 o'clock this afternoon took the oath as President of the United States. He had actually been President since McKinley had expired, the cloak of responsibility shifting from the shoulders of the dead President to the new one. The oath was administered

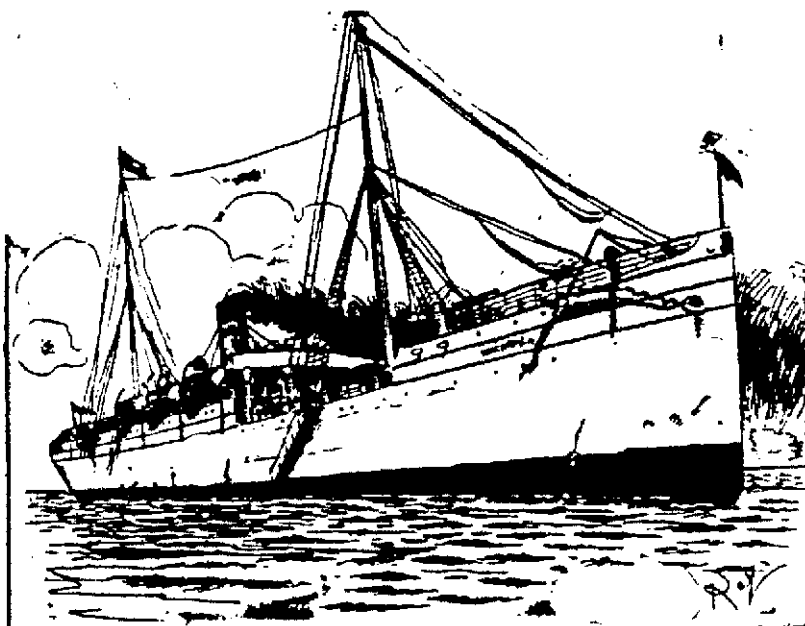
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PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

"E tenni dal martirio a questa pace."

These words the Poet heard in Paradise,
Uttered by one who, bravely dying here,
In the true faith was living in that sphere,
Where the Celestial Cross of sacrifice
Spread its protecting arms athwart the skies;
And, set thereon, like jewels crystal-clear,
The souls magnanimous, that knew not fear,
Flashed their effulgence on his dazzled eyes.
Ah me! how dark the discipline of pain,
Were not the suffering followed by the sense
Of infinite rest and infinite release!
This is our consolation: and again
A great soul cries to us in our suspense—
"I came from martyrdom unto this peace!"

U. S. T. WARREN.



The Vessel That Brought the Sad News to Hawaii.

PRES. MCKINLEY IS DEAD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ated, there were still lights, some burning brightly and then turned low. Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight and paced up and down the sidewalk. All that Secretary Root said was, "The night has not yet come."

Despite the fact that vitality continued to ebb as midnight approached no efforts were spared to keep the spark of life glowing.

DR. JANEWAY ARRIVES.

Dr. Janeway of New York City arrived at the station at 11:40 o'clock. He was shown to the president's room at once and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

Secretary Long arrived at the Milburn house at 11:06 o'clock. This was his first visit to the city, and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the president alive, even though he was not conscious of his visitor's presence.

Vice President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs. There was no longer a doubt that in the approaching death of the president a complete change in the executive administration of the government would ensue. When Roosevelt would take the oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture. President Arthur took the oath at 2 a. m., after the death of Garfield, and in that case Justice Brady of New York administered the oath. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit.

Without unseemly haste the members of the cabinet will tender their resignations and the new president will then be free to initiate his own policy and choose his own cabinet.

There is little possibility tonight that Roosevelt will get here. Ansley Wilcox, who entertained the vice president when he was here last, said to inquirers that the best information he had was that Roosevelt would be here tomorrow morning. He said that the vice president would be unable to reach a railroad station much before 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, and that would bring him here about noon. Wilcox said in explanation of Roosevelt's being so far out of touch.

"The vice president was at all times very optimistic, and when he went away was absolutely positive that the president would recover and that the convalescence would be rapid. He certainly never expected today's sad occurrence."

THE CORONER ARRIVES.

Shortly after midnight the president's breathing was barely perceptible. His pulse had practically ceased and the extremities were cold. It was recognized that nothing remained but the last struggle, and some of the friends of the family who had remained throughout the day began to leave the house. Such an intense state of anxiety existed among the watchers that rumors gained frequent circulation that death had already occurred. The arrival of the coroner gave rise to one such rumor, and a flood of groundless dispatches were sent saying that the end had come. These were speedily set at rest by an official statement from within the house that the reports of death were groundless and that the president still lived.

Coroner Wilson said that he had been ordered by the District Attorney of the county to go to the Milburn residence as soon as possible after the announcement of death. He had seen a reputable local paper issued with the announcement that the president died at 11:06 p. m., and had hurried up in order that there might be no delay in removing the body. He was very much chagrined when Dr. Mann met him at the door and told him that his services were not required, and that he would be notified when he was wanted. Dr. Mann said that the president was still alive, and that Dr. Janeway was examining the heart action. There was really no hope, but he did not desire gossamer anticipations.

UNDERTAKERS PREPARE BODY.

The undertakers occupied less than two hours in their first treatment of the body of the dead president. Upon their arrival they were informed that the body must be left unembalmed until after the autopsy. Accordingly the body was removed from the bed in which death occurred and placed upon a stretcher and covered with a sheet. The autopsy is to be performed early in the forenoon and the body is to be prepared for preservation immediately afterward. All other arrangements for the disposition of the body were left for the morrow.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Courageous in her affliction she has been throughout long days and nights of intense anxiety. Mrs. McKinley is today bearing her burden of grief with a fortitude and Christian calmness that surprises even those close friends who have supported her through her suffering, and during last week have constantly marveled at her unexpected power of endurance.

All through days of waiting they have momentarily expected to see her break down, and all of them feared that when the news that the end had come was broken to her, the shock would be so severe as to endanger her life. But after the first outburst of heartbroken grief she became more calm and gentle tears have all day been the sad token of her affliction.

At the moment when the end came so peacefully Mrs. McKinley was sleeping and not until a clock this morning did she learn the news that it was feared would break her heart.

DREAD NEWS IS BROKEN.

Dr. Rixey, who has devoted himself constantly to her since the last hope of saving the president's life was given up, was at her side when she opened her eyes.

"Doctor, is the worst except what I feared?" she asked.

Yes, but he is so kind, he says that has no end," were the fatal words that Dr. Rixey had to speak.

A flood of tears was her only reply. For a few moments her grief was uncontrollable. Dr. Rixey did his best to comfort her, telling her it would be her husband's dearest wish that she be calm. At last her heart breaking sobs subsided and she lapsed into a state of more or less unconsciousness, but the most harrowing outbreak.

Ever the gentle, faithful wife she is now the courageous, gentle widow. All day long she has remained quietly in her room, and Dr. Rixey has been with her almost constantly, and she has received a few of her closest friends. From one who has visited and talked with her it was learned that Mrs. McKinley's condition today has been much like that of a child grieving over the loss of a father.

REARS UP IN SORROW.

Dr. Rixey, who for so many years has guarded her so well, has been so much surprised by the way she is bearing up though the closest possible watch is being kept lest she should suddenly break down. Her physical condition is stronger than her mental.

She is forgetful to an extreme. Thrice she asked the question: "Is the Major sleeping?"

She realized for a few moments the fullness of her grief and then seems to elapse into merciful semi-consciousness. Dr. Rixey, upon whose opinion Mrs. McKinley relies implicitly, said this afternoon:

"Mrs. McKinley, in spite of her great grief, is physically better than she has been in years. She is bearing up splendidly, and is entirely recovered from her severe and tedious illness of early summer. You may say, she will be fully able to sustain her part in the trying ordeal before her. In every way she is doing better than I had hoped would be the case."

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Of the sorrowful throngs from the president's bedside, Colonel W. J. Bryan said tonight:

"I cannot believe the president's life is to end this way. It seems impossible. I simply will not believe that he can die from an assassin's bullet until I hear that he has breathed his last. Where there is life there is hope."

Mr. Bryan arrived here from Lincoln, Neb., at 8:30 o'clock and was driven at once to the Sherman House.

While Mr. Bryan was talking his head was bowed, and he appeared to be greatly dejected. Over and over again he repeated the words: "I cannot believe his life is to end this way."

"I have already spoken of the horror in which I regard the assassin's crime," he added. "I have already spoken of the high personal esteem in which I held Mr. McKinley. In this moment of sorrow I can add nothing to either."

NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP.

Later, when the committee of the Carter H. Harrison League, at whose picnic Mr. Bryan was to have spoken tomorrow, announced that the demonstration had been abandoned, Mr. Bryan, in a voice that shook with emotion, read the following:

"I most cordially commend your action in abandoning the contemplated demonstration. We are all oppressed by the grief which has fallen upon the nation. We have no spirit for a partisan meeting at this time, for partisanship is swallowed up in universal sorrow. Political controversies and the prizes and disappointments which attend them, dwindle into insignificance when we stand in the presence of the tragedy which seems likely to rob the nation of its chief executive. We all feel the humiliation that our country has suffered and our hearts are with the lovely woman from whom foul and brutal assassination is taking the most faithful and tender of husbands. Whether the heroic struggle ends fatally or in his restoration to health, you have acted wisely."

SHEDS SYMPATHETIC TEARS.

When Mr. Bryan ceased reading his face was exceedingly grave. He was shown the latest bulletins, which he read carefully with downcast head, and when he looked up tears stood in his eyes. In a voice that broke he indicated the bulletin wherein the dying president was said to be murmuring, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and said:

"Isn't that pitiful—its too pitiful." "God's will be done," he read in another bulletin giving the president's last words as "I have done my duty." Mr. Bryan was deeply moved. He made no comment, but again tears came streaming from his eyes. He stood like one looking on the bier of a loved one, and the room was hushed in funeral silence.

It was with an effort that the Democratic leader threw off the evidence of grief and shook hands with the committee, the members of which had been sympathetic spectators.

Mr. Bryan was accompanied by Mayor Harrison to the Burlington station, and at 11:30 p. m. departed for Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Capitol was closed today out of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley, and preparations were begun for receiving the body which will lie in state in the rotunda, as did the bodies of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield.

The Capitol on both sides of the rotunda is in great disorder, on account of repairs in progress, but it is not believed that this circumstance will interfere in any way with the public ceremony of mourning. When President Garfield's body lay in the Capitol the public assembly on the east front of the building, and, going in at the main door in double file, passed out at the west door, the people separating in two lines as the bier was approached. A similar order will be preserved at the forthcoming ceremonies.

The remains will be in the custody of a guard of honor, the sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House of Representatives assisting in the details of the ceremonies. The historical state catalogue, stored at the Capitol, is being put into condition.

The flag on the White House was half-masted early this morning, and on the big front door was posted the printed card, "Closed." The White House shades of the east room were drawn over the windows and the public was not admitted to the building. With careful faces and soft steps the White House attaches went about their duties. No public business was transacted.

In anticipation of the coming of Mrs. McKinley and eventually of the family of the new president a large force of White House guards is engaged in preparing the White House for occupancy.

It is expected that President Roosevelt will go to the new residence of Captain William S. Cowley of the navy, his brother-in-law, when he reaches Washington leaving the White House to the family and intimate personal friends of the late president until after the funeral. Brief funeral services it was announced tonight will be held at the Capitol Wednesday at 10 o'clock to persons having tickets of admission. The funeral train will leave here for Canton at 2:30 arriving there at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Members of the family and intimate friends of the late president will go on this train. It is probable that members of the cabinet and other officials will travel on another special train from the process on from the Capitol to the train the Grand Army of the Republic and the Order of the Loyal Legion to meet with the president's belongings. All have the post of honor immediately facing the entrance.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—Governor Odell of New York had a long conference tonight with District Attorney Penns of the city relative to the most expedient method of trying and convicting the assassin of President McKinley. Mr. Penns told the governor that the case was already prepared for the grand jury and would be presented to that body on Monday. Tomorrow of next week the grand jury would make a preliminary motion in Court Judge Emory, who would at once award counsel for the defense.

There was a series of discussions between the governor and the district attorney as to whether the governor should appoint an extraordinary term of the State Court to try the prisoner, or whether the case should go before any of the judges of that department. Mr. Penns' idea was that the governor should appoint an extraordinary

term and select a special judge. A list of the judges was presented to the governor, and up to a late hour he had not yet decided as to which course he would pursue, or if he determined to have a special term as to which judge he should designate.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—King Edward telegraphed to Ambassador Choate as follows:

"Most truly do I sympathize with you and the whole American nation at the loss of your distinguished and ever-to-be-remembered president."

"EDWARD, Rex."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch from Rome says the pope prayed at 9 o'clock today for the soul of President McKinley. The pontiff wept with uncontrollable emotion on receiving the news of the president's death. All audiences at the Vatican have been suspended.

From the towers of Westminster Abbey, from the gray buildings where the government of the empire is administered, from the Mansion House and law courts, from churches, hotels and business and private houses in London union jacks are flying at half-mast as a mark of sympathy for the murdered president. All the stock and commercial exchanges are closed. At the United States embassy a quiet, sorrowful crowd, many of the visitors being in deep mourning, passed in and out, recording their respect for President McKinley.

Telegrams are pouring in from prominent Englishmen, societies and municipalities. It seems as if every little town in England is individually telegraphing an expression of sympathy and horror. Everything as yet is rather unsettled, but it is probable that a memorial service in Westminster Abbey, as was done at the time of the death of General Grant. Whether the British government will issue any official notification of mourning rests chiefly with King Edward.

GRIEF THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Affecting scenes marked the announcement of the death of the president at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which passed resolutions declaring that the whole Christian world sympathized with the American people. Throughout the length and breadth of Europe feelings similar to those evoked in the British metropolis seem to have been evoked. Perhaps this is best voiced by the Vienna Neue Wiener Tagblatt, which says:

"The ocean is not wide enough to hold all the sympathy that is streaming from the Old World to the New."

The Lord Mayor sent to United States Ambassador Choate the following message:

"The citizens of London are profoundly moved and deeply affected by the sad intelligence of President McKinley's death. They had hoped that under Providence so valuable a life might have been spared for the welfare of his country. In your name I beg to tender to your Excellency heartfelt sympathy and shall be grateful if you will convey it to Mrs. McKinley and the people of the United States. The eminent career and public services of Mr. McKinley are widely appreciated here and will long be remembered by the British people, who, having themselves sustained the loss of a beloved sovereign, more keenly sympathize with the United States in the sudden removal of their distinguished president."

The number of callers and telegrams received at the United States embassy increased as the day wore on. The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Pauncefote, personally expressed to Mr. Choate his deep sorrow. Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne sent representatives to the embassy and Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain sent messages. The members of the diplomatic corps left their cards at the embassy. Mr. Broderick, the War Secretary; Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary; and many others, called. Sir Henry Irving's message was especially sympathetic.

He said:

"May I add personally my deep grief to the people of this nation and the nations of the earth for a great man snatched away in the fullness of love and honor."

PRaise FOR DEAD PRESIDENT.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in presenting medals to some of the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen today, said that with their whole hearts the British give the American people the sympathy, intensified by the memory of their ungrudging manifestations at the time of Queen Victoria's death. The Earl referred to President McKinley as a splendidly courageous and lofty spirited man, and to President Roosevelt as a brave and upright man, who would devote himself to the work before him.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, has sent the following dispatch to Mr. Choate:

"I desire to express in behalf of the Church of England, the deep grief with which we have heard of the death of the president. The loss of so great a ruler is a calamity to the whole world, and a triumph of wickedness fills us with sorrow. Our prayers and good will will be earnest one for the American people."

Mr. Choate, in replying said:

"I assure you that your Grace's promise that the prayers of the church will be offered for our afflicted people will excite the gratitude of my countrymen."

All the evening papers contain long editorials eulogizing President McKinley, expressing sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and forming estimates of President Roosevelt.

A meeting of the London Corporation to pass a vote of condolence will be held Thursday next.

DRAPED FLAGS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death became known here generally at about 10 o'clock, and the central portion of the city immediately displayed furled and crape-draped American flags. The United States Embassy and Consulate all the hotels and American business houses and the establishments of many French firms on the Avenue du Opera, the Rue de la Paix, the main boulevards and in the Champs Elysees quarter displayed this mark of respect.

The United States Embassy had not received official notification of the president's death when the press dispatches announcing it arrived and at 9:30 the news was conveyed to the embassy. Ambassador Porter, who has not been well for the past fortnight, was deeply affected by yesterday's intelligence. He had undergone a very painful but not dangerous operation for a local trouble yesterday, and was upset by the sudden change for the worse in Mr. McKinley's condition. His physician therefore ordered that he should have complete repose and forbade that the news of the president's death be communicated to him in the morning. He will be notified later in the day.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse called at the embassy at about 11 o'clock. He could not be received. A few minutes later President Loubet drove up. The ambassador's physician received him and explained that the news had thus far been kept from Ambassador Porter, and that it was deemed inadvisable to allow him to see anyone. President Loubet expressed deep sympathy with the ambassador, and asked that the latter be in-

formed of his visit, and that he intended personally to convey condolences over the loss sustained by the American people. He then departed.

The doctor says there is absolutely no danger for Ambassador Porter, who only needs rest to insure his complete recovery within a few days. In fact, but for the shooting of President McKinley, General Porter would have started on a journey to Constantinople next Saturday, as planned.

MESSAGE FROM LOUBET.

President Loubet sent the following message to Mrs. McKinley:

"I learn with deep pain that his Excellency, Mr. McKinley, has succumbed to the deplorable attempt on his life. I sympathize with you with all my heart in the calamity which befalls the American nation, so justly beloved and respected."

EMILL LOUBET.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, called at the residence of the United States embassy. The registers at the United States embassy and at Ambassador Porter's residence are quickly filling with the names of American residents and visitors and with those of notable Frenchmen and Paris is crowded with Americans at the present time, and the boulevards are dotted with little groups reading and discussing the details of the president's last moments. Numbers of Americans are already wearing black ties, and many ladies have donned mourning.

The expressions of sympathy from Frenchmen are as general and sincere as when the cables announced the attempt on the president's life. The death of Mr. McKinley, it is understood, will not interfere with the general programme of the czar's visit to France. The reviews, maneuvers, and receptions will be held, but the festivities will be subdued to the gravity of the death of President McKinley and Biographies of the late president and President Roosevelt. The Temps refers to the responsibility of the doctors in giving President McKinley too nutritious food. It says:

"To the legitimate sorrow, to the mourning of the entire nation, mingles a gnawing doubt regarding the treatment and skill of the doctors."

Alluding to President Roosevelt, the Temps says: "What perspectives, what a touch of the magic wand, and what mingled, troubling sentiments must occupy his mind!"

Another article in the Temps says: "The anarchist Czigolsz flattered himself with a vain hope if he thought that by a revolver shot he could root up the famous golden rule of the world, which prevents humanity from being crucified. The Buffalo murder, therefore, was perfectly useless, even from the point of view of anarchists themselves. Political murder is always formidable to dynasties, but quite inoffensive to republics."

The Journal des Debats says: "Never did the friendly expressions of the two sister republics appear more justified than at the present moment, when there is only room for a sentiment of profound cordiality."

CONDOLENCE FROM THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending an official notification, Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador, was unable to inform the Foreign Office of Mr. McKinley's death, but he has been receiving diplomats and other visitors who called during the day to express condolence and sympathy. The Church of England and the English American church will tomorrow take notice of the president's passing away.

The news from Buffalo produced a profound impression among all classes and nationalities in this cosmopolitan city. The czar, the Foreign Office, M. Witte, the Finance Minister, and a number of official and unofficial people have sent messages to Mr. Tower, who is deeply impressed by the sincerity of all the dispatches. He said today:

On receipt of Count Lamsdorff's message through the Russian embassy at Washington, the State Department wired me to return the thanks of the President and people of the United States, which I immediately did by note to Prince Obolenski, the assistant of Count Lamsdorff. I was then informed from Washington of the czar's telegram and was instructed to send a reply. I wrote Obolenski, informing him that I had the high honor of conveying the cordial thanks of the president for his kind message, adding that the president was exceedingly touched by the evidence of friendship, and saying that the sympathetic words of the great ruler of Russia had been received in America with gratitude and the profound respect of the entire nation."

Subsequently the Secretary of State instructed me to acknowledge the receipt by Secretary Gage of M. de Witte's messages. This I did in a note to Mr. de Witte, in which I conveyed Mr. Gage's gratification, and thanking him, declared that the telegram had been received in America with greater pleasure because it not only expressed his own sentiments of friendship, which would always be welcome to the United States, but added new proof of the amicable relations always existing between the people of the United States and the Russian nation."

WORDS FROM THE KAISER.

DANTZIC, Sept. 14.—Emperor William sent the following dispatch today to Mrs. McKinley, Buffalo. Her Majesty the Empress and myself beg you to accept the expression of our most sincere sorrow in the loss which you have suffered by the death of your beloved husband, felled by the ruthless hand of a murderer. May the Lord who grants you so many years of happiness at the side of the deceased grant you strength to bear the heavy blow with which He has visited you."

WILLIAM I R.

Emperor William also sent the following dispatch to Secretary Hay:

"I am deeply affected by the news of the untimely death of President McKinley. I hasten to express the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy of the German people to the great American nation. Germany mourns with America for her noble son who lost his life while he was fulfilling his duty to his country and people."

WILLIAM I R.

When Emperor William heard of the death of President McKinley he immediately ordered the German fleet to half-mast their flags and to hoist the Stars and Stripes at the masts.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Several of the Madrid newspapers published editorials upon the death of President McKinley, of whom they all speak in terms of respect. The Madrid correspondent of the United States says that the death of President McKinley has been a great loss to the American people.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Mrs. McKinley has broken down. Grave fears are expressed concerning her. She was today in a state of hysterical collapse, and though efforts are to be made to take her to Washington with the funeral train tomorrow the most serious misgivings are entertained by her attendants.

In the Milb house there was today one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed by mortal eyes. It was about 9 o'clock Friday night when Mrs. McKinley last

saw her beloved husband and bade him final farewell. She was soon afterward put to bed, and the sedatives administered for the purpose of producing sleep had the desired effect. Mrs. McKinley was asleep when the president died. The merciful unconsciousness tided her through those dread hours of the night. At 7 o'clock Saturday morning the sedatives lost their power and she who had retired a wife awoke a widow. She was told the news. But she did not appear to fully realize that her husband was dead. She still spoke of him as living, asked how he had passed the night, begged that she might be taken to him. Little by little the dread truth dawned upon her, and at length her pleadings became too insistent to be longer resisted.

Mrs. McWilliams and Mrs. Barber led her into the room where the president lay, the room in which he had died, and left her there. What took place no one knows or will ever know. For an hour the pair who had marched through life hand in hand, whose tender love had become celebrated, were alone together. At length the watchers heard no more cries and appeals for recognition, no more caresses and lamentations. They opened the door and found the unhappy woman in a swoon by her husband's side.

When the funeral services were held at the house Mrs. McKinley was unable to get down stairs. More sedatives had been given her and she was but half-conscious. Thus the hours wore on, and the president's remains were taken away to lie in state at the City Hall. Mrs. McKinley did not know of their removal. In the afternoon she roused and begged to be taken to her husband. When told that the body had been carried to the City Hall, where the people were to have an opportunity to see it, she demanded that it be brought back to her; he was her husband; she had a right to him. The people had all his best years, his strength, his life. In death he was here and she would have her rights. Hysterically she cried aloud for him again and again. A member of the family was finally called and some favored sending for the remains of the president in order to calm the anguish of the widow with a soothing sense of possession. But at this moment Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late vice president, succeeded in convincing Mrs. McKinley that it was her duty to let the people see the face of their beloved president.

Thanks to the strong influence which Mrs. Hobart has always exerted over her friend, Mrs. McKinley was finally calmed and induced to lie down and try to sleep. Dr. Rixey prepared another glass of medicine and the crisis was momentarily over. Later in the day the unhappy woman again demanded the body of her husband, but for the second time she was comforted by her loving friends. They have great fears that Mrs. McKinley will not be able to endure the ordeal of the next four days.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A special to the World from Washington says: The value of the estate of the late president, inclusive of everything he owned and the insurance policies upon his life, is believed to be about \$200,000. When McKinley was elected for the first time he had just lost practically every cent he possessed by indorsing notes for Ohio friends. He was a most generous man, caring little for money. He stepped into the White House financially wrecked, not merely having lost all of his money, but heavily in debt, and with notes out against him for \$100,000. He was prominent among whom were Mark Hanna and H. H. Kohlsaat went to the rescue. They took up his paper and put him on his feet.

The president was frugal and lived plainly at the White House. He saved a good part of his salary of nearly \$100,000 a year, and devoted it to repaying his friends who had come to him in the hour of need. Eventually he paid back every penny advanced on his behalf, a total of about \$100,000.

The Canton home, the farm near that place and the life insurance policies amounting probably to not more than \$50,000, comprise the bulk of the estate. One of McKinley's closest personal friends said today that the Canton house was worth \$12,000 and the farm \$30,000 and that with securities and cash of \$100,000 and insurance of \$50,000, the estate would be worth a trifle more than \$200,000.

"I am sure the estate cannot amount to more than \$200,000 at the outset, and I believe it to be much less," said the president's friend. "During the last three or four years McKinley devoted part of his salary to paying off debts acquired several years ago. You can say authoritatively that when the president died he did not owe a cent."

THE PRESIDENT'S WILL.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—President McKinley has left a will. The instrument was executed some time before the shooting and at no time during his final sufferings was there any wish or occasion to revise it or to frame a codicil. It leaves the bulk of his property to Mrs. McKinley. How much the estate is worth cannot be stated with exactness by those most familiar with the late president's business affairs but it is believed to be a goodly sum although not amounting to a large fortune.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—That President McKinley expected to live for many years and had every reason for so thinking is evident from the insurance he carried on his life in favor of his wife. Only a few weeks ago it can be said on good authority, he had changed a straight life insurance policy of \$50,000 for a twenty-year endowment policy. He carried this in one of the big New York companies.

It was announced by another insurance company that its agent had paid by check on Saturday to Mrs. McKinley a policy calling for \$15,000.

Reports that the president carried insurance amounting to \$200,000 or more are not credited by leading insurance men in this city. Several experts yesterday placed the total amount at not more than \$50,000.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The official announcement of the physicians as a result of their autopsy on the president's body that death resulted from gangrene of the wounds led to much discussion of the cause leading up to this gangrene. It developed that Dr. Wadsworth, one of the consulting physicians, and an expert of high standing in the Marine Hospital Service, strongly supported the view that the murderous bullet had been poisoned, and that this was one of the moving causes of the gangrenous condition. The area of the dead and gangrened flesh was a source of much surprise to the surgeons, reaching a circumference about the size of a silver dollar about the internal wounds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The great steel strike, which began on June 3, was brought to an end at a conference held today between the leaders of the Amalgamated Association and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

The steamer Californian finished discharging in San Francisco September 15th, and went to the Union Iron Works to go on the 17th.

MR. ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

at the house of Ansley Wilcox, 451 Delaware avenue, and Roosevelt's declaration of policy was made in the presence of all the members of the cabinet and a distinguished gathering of friends of the dead magistrate, as well as of the young, self-reliant man who had stepped into his place.

Quite as important as the declaration that he would carry out McKinley's policy, was President Roosevelt's request to all the members of the cabinet and to Secretary Cortelyou that they remain in office. This can be taken as indicating that the new president is entering upon his new task with sagacity. With McKinley dead and carrying to his grave the great political organization that has dominated the party for five years there is really nothing for Roosevelt to fight outside of his own state of New York. There is no disposition on the part of the new president to fight anything or anybody at the present time.

Cabinet changes, of course, are sure to come, but they will certainly be gradual, and no one has authority to make a cabinet for President Roosevelt yet.

The new president did not get within reach of the railroad train in the Adirondacks until 9 o'clock this morning. He had traveled continuously all night from the most distant clubhouse of the Adirondack Club, wearing out three relays of horses to make the journey. At the North Creek terminus of the Adirondack branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad he found waiting for him, with a special train and a great batch of telegrams, William Loeb, his private secretary. He left North Creek at 5:14 and was whisked to Albany in two and one-half hours. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad does not usually make very fast time, but it made it today. At Albany another special train was waiting on the New York Central tracks to bring the new president to Buffalo. The start was made from Albany at 8:34, and the train in its run across the state made the record time of the Empire State Express. The president was only accompanied by his private secretary. One or two stops were made en route for the purpose of receiving and filing telegraphic messages, and the train reached Buffalo about 1:30 this afternoon.

An escort, consisting of the Signal Corps of the Fourth Brigade, National Guard, State of New York, commanded by Colonel Chapin, waited at the station. This was supplemented by a platoon of mounted policemen, commanded by Sergeant Erlon. The president was driven to the house of Ansley Wilcox. This is the Wilcox homestead, a fine old mansion of colonial style, situated at 51 Delaware avenue, the swell residence street of Buffalo.

The new president entered the house

THEO. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT, IS AN ALL-ROUND AMERICAN

His Life Has Been Full of Interest.

FROM COWBOY TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The New Head of the Government Has Trodden All Pathways and Won Fame.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, is the youngest man who has ever occupied that high office. The new president, whose taking of office comes under such dreadful circumstances, is one of the most remarkable personalities in the history of the United States.

In youth puny and of uncertain health, manhood found him ready for any duty, owing to the perseverance and skill with which he fought for strength. From the first he showed that he was born to lead, and the history of his early life indicates that his resourcefulness, which has marked his later years was cultivated in the lad becoming the ruling passion of the man.

The record of his achievements runs the gamut of the possibilities which lie before the youth of the Republic. Alike he has made his mark as soldier and statesman, ranchman and litterateur, and the places which he has filled furnish a list which has been equaled by no other man in public life today, for he has been cowboy on the plains, hunter of big game, Colonel of his own regiment, politician, historian, novelist, civil service reformer, police commissioner of the metropolis, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of his native state of New York, member of the legislature of that state, Vice-President of the United States and now as President at a time when the wisdom of the executive means so much for the future of the country, he takes up the highest office under the government and solemnly promises to follow in the footsteps of the man whom one short year ago the people chose as their pilot through the rapids of changing conditions.

In every walk of life which he has trodden he has displayed a peculiar aptitude for the work which his hands found to do. As member of the legislature he did much to purify office holding as an historian he displayed not only deep reading but a grasp of the meaning of events which indicated the statesman in the rough; as a plainsman he gave promise of the caretaking and valiant soldier whose fame would be safe did it rest alone upon San Juan Hill, as member of the civil service commission and police commissioner of New York he enforced unpopular laws in such a way as to arouse admiration and finally to create a sentiment in favor of the very legislation which was condemned. It was as Assistant Secretary of the Navy that he showed his far-sightedness, and the preparedness of the Navy for the war in 1898 was due in great part to his actions, for he saw that there must be a collision of the nations and that nothing could be of such weight for peace as ability to force the fighting.

In his person there are combined the men whose mental attributes he attains. He is brusque with the candor of conviction, free of speech in that he has no opinion of which he is ashamed, vigorous in all things, for his life has been made by action in the open air, forceful for the reason that his conviction of truth and right carries all before him. In build he is of the medium height, broad, very thick-set, solid and muscular. Even through the large-lensed glasses he is obliged to wear when at work he looks boyish, and is constantly thus referred to in the press. That is because he is not only young, but his youth has been preserved by an active outdoor life rationally directed. He has a plump, almost round face, thick brown hair, the small light mustache of a younger man than he is and snapping blue eyes. His photographs make him look a trifle stern, because they are taken with his glasses off and the strong light makes him half close his eyes, like a man influenced by a stern resolution or character. In reality, he is a kindly, genial, happy man, too full of animal spirits and too fond of fun to be stern except upon rare occasion.

His mind works quickly and he is quick in every impulse, he talks fast and his words, fly from him in short volleys, not in a loud tone, but with only half-restrained energy. He is noted for his high ideals, but he is nevertheless exceedingly practical. When asked once what he expected to be or dreamed of being when he was a boy, he said "I do not recollect that I dreamed at all or planned at all. I simply obeyed the injunction, 'whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might' and so I took up what came along as it came. Since then I have gone on Lincoln's motto 'Do the best if not then the best possible'."

Theodore Roosevelt was born at No. 24 East Twentieth street, New York City on October 27, 1858. Eight generations of his father's family have lived there and have always been prominent in business, social and political affairs, many of its members have taken active part in all the wars of the country from the Revolution to the Spanish War. Of mingled Dutch, Scotch, Irish and French Huguenot ancestry Theodore Roosevelt was born in a home of some wealth, but not to a life of idleness. He was brought up with the constant injunction to be active and



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN CAMPAIGN DRESS.

industrious. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and then spent some time in European travel and Alpine climbing.

On his return home he began the study of law. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the twenty-first district of New York, generally known as Jacob Hess' district. His re-election he continued in the body during the sessions of 1883 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Mayor. He was chairman of the noted Legislative Investigating Committee which bore his name.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Labor. Mr. Hewitt was elected by about 22,000 majority. In 1889 Roosevelt was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard. He continued in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner from Mayor Strong. Through his fearlessness and administrative ability as president of the board the demoralized police force was greatly improved.

Early in 1897 he was called by the President to give up his New York office to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Then again his energy and quick mastery of detail had much to do with the speedy equipment of the Navy for its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. But soon after the outbreak of the war his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his Government office for service in the field. As a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers he recruited the "First Volunteer Cavalry," popularly known as the Rough Riders. The men were gathered largely from the cowboys of the West and Southwest, but also numbered many college-bred men from the East.

In the beginning he was second in command, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Dr. Leonard Wood being Colonel. But at the close of the war the latter was a Brigadier-General, and Roosevelt was Colonel in command. Since no horses were transported to Cuba, this regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry, was obliged to serve on foot. The regiment distinguished itself in the Santiago campaign, and Colonel Roosevelt became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer and won the love and admiration of his men. His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous "round robin" which he wrote protesting against keeping the Army longer in Cuba.

Upon Colonel Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens' Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republican. The Democrats tried to frustrate his nomination by attempting to prove that he had lost an "leg" in the State. The plan failed and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor. Black. The campaign throughout the State was spirited. Colonel Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His popularity was 18,079. His administration since January 1, 1897, is fresh in the minds of all. The manner of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination for the Vice Presidency last year is well remembered. Although he held back until the last moment, unwilling to accept second place on the Presidential ticket, when he finally consented to be nominated the Philadelphia convention was swept by a wave of wild enthusiasm. During all these years of intense political activity, and long afterward, Mr. Roosevelt found opportunity to make half a hundred expeditions into

the wild heart of the West, to turn cowboy, ranchman and hunter of big game, and to become more familiar, perhaps, with the "rugged and stalwart democracy" of the pioneer frontiersman than any other Eastern man. He built a log house on the banks of the Little Missouri, among the buttes and Bad Lands of northwestern Dakota, working on it with his own hands. It was a low, rough building, with a wide veranda, shaded by leafy cottonwoods, and so far from the bounds of civilization that Mr. Roosevelt tells of shooting a deer from the front porch. Here, in a hammock, and overalls tucked into alligator boots, he worked side by side with his cowboys during many an exciting round-up, coming home to sleep on bearskins and buffalo robes, trophies of his skill as a hunter.

Here, too, he kept the favorite books of a ranchman, the works of Fenimore Cooper—who has touched the life of the pioneer more closely than any other writer, Mr. Roosevelt thinks—many books on hunting, trapping and natural history, and the works of Irving Hawthorne, Lowell, Poe and a few other American writers. In speaking of Poe, Mr. Roosevelt says, "When one is in the Bad Lands he feels as if they somehow look just exactly as Poe's tales and poems sound."

One of Mr. Roosevelt's experiences in the West gave the cowboys a very high opinion of his determination, and forever blotted out the implication that he was a tenderfoot. Cattle had been stolen from his ranch. He followed the thieves with unfaltering persistence for two weeks, and finally captured three of them and had them sent to the penitentiary at Mandan for terms of three years. He hunted and shot with all the keen seal of a lover of the wilderness. He killed as a sportsman, not to make a record, but to satisfy a usually only when his camp needed food.

In the midst of his intensely active life Mr. Roosevelt has found time to do considerable literary work. The year after he was graduated from college he published his "Naval War of 1812." In 1886 there came from his pen a "Life of Thomas H. Benton," published in the American Statesman Series. The following year he published a "Life of Gouverneur Morris," which was followed in 1888 by his popular "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail." In 1889 were published the first two volumes of what he considers his greatest work, "The Winning of the West." In 1890 he added to the series of "Historic Towns" a "History of New York City." "Essays on Practical Politics," published in 1892, was followed the next year by "The Wilderness Hunter," while in 1894 he added a third volume to his "Winning of the West." In 1895 he collected a volume of essays entitled "American Political Ideas." Since the Spanish War he has written a book on "The Rough Riders" and a series of articles on Oliver Cromwell by him has been appearing in Scribner's.

In 1882, Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow and they have five children, three sons and two daughters. Their home is at Sagamore Hill, about three miles from Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound. A big, roomy comfortable house stands on the top of the hill. Wide, green vistas open in front, so that a visitor sitting in one of the hospitable chairs on the veranda may see miles of wooded, watered country. The wilderness Hunter anywhere else on Long Island Sound. The rooms within everywhere give evidence in the skins of bears and bison and the splendid antlers of elk and deer of Mr. Roosevelt's prowess as a hunter. The library is rich with the books of which he is most fond—history, standard literature and hunting. Portraits of the three greatest Americans—Lincoln, Washington and Grant—have the place of honor over the cases, and there are numerous spirited animal compositions in bronze by Kenia the American sculptor. Here Mr. Roosevelt lives and works. He never has been much of a society man, but he has drawn around him a society of his own of men who have accomplished things in the world. He is a member of the Century Club, the Union League, and other clubs, and he is the organizer of the Boone and Crockett Club of which he was for a long time the president.

In Washington as Vice President Mr. Roosevelt had a quiet home near Dupont Circle and while his was not the most fashionable home at the capital, it was one noted for its elegance and the excellence of the entertainment. Mrs. Roosevelt is especially the mother and her home circle is her kingdom.

MR. ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH.

(Continued from Page 2)

shaded by enormous elms. A few words were privately exchanged and the cabinet ranged themselves on the right of the entrance, so they would face the president. Standing beside the president was Judge Hazel, who was to administer the oath of office, and Mr. Keating, the clerk of the court. The persons who had been invited as spectators stood in the background, and the newspaper men who were permitted to witness the ceremony crowded into the hall and viewed it through the open doors.

The scene was very impressive. The vice president was very grave and there was not a smiling face in the room. The members of the cabinet appeared as men utterly broken. Some of the ladies were in tears. The grief that had come upon the nation seemed for a moment to be brought home in a most emphatic way to the party gathered in the Wilcox parlors. An impressive silence fell upon the group. Presently, advancing a step beyond the line formed by his associates in the cabinet, Secretary Root began to speak to the president in a low voice. His face was very grave and his voice trembled with emotion, although all the outside signs indicated that he was very calm. Facing him, President Roosevelt, his mouth firmly set, listened with deep attention.

"President Roosevelt," said the Secretary, "I have been requested by all the members of the cabinet of the late President who are here in the city of Buffalo, all except two, to request that for causes of weight affecting the administration of the government, you should proceed without delay to take the constitutional oath of office."

Another silence fell upon the group. It lasted but a moment, and then Roosevelt spoke. "Mr. Secretary," he said, "I shall take the oath at once, agreeable to the request of the members of the cabinet, and in this hour of terrible national bereavement, I wish to say that I shall continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

Again deep silence fell upon the party. This time it was broken by the voice of Judge Hazel, who said: "Theodore Roosevelt, hold up your right hand."

The president complied, and Judge Hazel read the oath, the president repeating it after him, phrase for phrase. It was very brief, reading as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Another pause came, which was broken by Secretary Root quickly stepping up to the president and shaking hands with him and wishing him success during his term as president. Thus Theodore Roosevelt assumed the responsibilities of the President of the United States.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

New Fumigating Plant.

The new fumigating plant which arrived on board the Sumner is being put up in the makal end of the shed on Channel wharf. It consists of two large steam containers, into which triple-shelved carts are pushed; these contain the articles to be fumigated. These will be kept in steam heated to 100 degrees Celsius, and they will remain there for half an hour to insure the destruction of every disease germ. As the machinery is quite complicated, it will not be in working order before two weeks. An apparatus similar to the one here in Honolulu, will be sent to Hilo.

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How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukanui Hawaii Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Per Month \$.50
 Per Month, Foreign75
 Per Year 5.00
 Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

J. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27.

The poem printed on our first page and headed "President McKinley" was written in memory of the late President Garfield by the poet Longfellow, but has the same fitness for the present exigency that it had for the former one.

The yellow press is not faring well at the hands of the critics these days, but unhappily criticism does not mean loss of business. The richest newspapers in America are as yellow as the gold in their coffers and they are growing richer through every extravagance they commit. A bad public taste is responsible for it; for sensations were not in demand from the press they would not be supplied.

Theodore Roosevelt began his political career as one of the band of young reformers who did things in New York politics. Seth Low and Alfred C. Chapin were others of the group. Mr. Roosevelt went to the lower branch of the Legislature and although he failed of the speakership he made a deep and enduring mark upon the work of the sessions and better yet reformed some of the questionable methods of procedure. It was even then predicted that he would become President of the United States although at the time Cleveland's star was in the ascendant and the democracy seemed to have a long lease of power.

Twenty years ago now the American public was deeply concerned in the policy of the new President, General Arthur. Lacking the wisdom of President Roosevelt the new Executive broke from the program of Garfield, let Blaine retire from the Secretaryship of State and reversed some of the significant policies with which Garfield and Blaine had been identified. Nor did he keep the friendship of his own faction. Had General Arthur been a more sagacious man he could have averted the defeat of 1884, but the responsibilities of a place to which the people could not have been induced to elect him bore too heavily upon his unaccustomed shoulders.

The position of Mr. Hanna in national politics may be altered in a radical way by the death of President McKinley, though his power as chairman of the Republican National Committee will keep him prominent and useful, in case he does not resign, until the next quadrennial convention. The relations between Mr. Hanna and President Roosevelt have not, however, been cordial and the chairman may find himself embarrassed in his effort to carry on party business. It will be interesting to note the effect upon Mr. Hanna's great Ohio rival, Mr. Foraker, of the change in political alignments. We should not be surprised to find him in control of Ohio Republican politics sooner or later.

The special bulletin which the City of Para received just before that vessel left Los Angeles and which the Advertiser printed as an introductory dispatch in the news of the assassination, stated that the doctors "had no hope." This was the exact truth but it was not given to the Mainland press in such explicit form because it would have been seen by Mrs. McKinley and possibly by the stricken President. Plainly the surgeons anticipated the worst. Indeed there could have been no professional confidence about ultimate recovery considering the nature of the wound and the probable inability of a man of full habit and weak heart, scarcely recovered from the effects of an attack last winter of la grippe, to withstand the shock of two bullet wounds.

The late Ben Naphtaly was a central and by no means reputable figure in one of the great tragedies of California Journalism. He was we believe the first to make the charges that led to the murder of Charles De Young, founder of the Chronicle, by the junior Killoch and to at least one other homicide. At one time he and Mr. De Young shot at each other on the street. Naphtaly came to Hawaii between two and three years ago and was employed on Olan plantation. When he went away from these islands he left a characteristic note to the Advertiser which read: "Please insert the following as a local Kelly and Crimmins having again got control of San Francisco politics, Ben Naphtaly has returned to the scene of his former political activities." N. B. can you find no five dollars?

While much must be left to the personal wishes of the incumbent, the people undoubtedly want the President of the United States to take some of the individual safeguards which surround foreign rulers. It has been proved for a third time within thirty-six years that the President cannot risk himself unreservedly in the hands of his fellow-citizens. He cannot go among them without the peril of meeting a fanatic, an anarchist or a lunatic. President Roosevelt took unnecessary risks after the death of his predecessor and tried the perils of those about him. He would lose nothing in extremity if he would accept the dictum of events and avoid, during his term, all miscellaneous receptions of the familiar hand-shaking sort. Between him and the crowd should always be the outstretched arm of military power.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

For the third time in but little more than a generation, a President of the United States, felled by the bullet of an assassin, has passed from nature to eternity. All three of these martyrs to the high duties of the republic and to the red passions of their fellow men, were of and by and for the people. No magnificence of birth, no stateliness of rank, no despotism of place made them the representatives of the few against the many and thus tempted the upraised weapon of the avenging commoner. They came, almost like Cincinnatus from the plow, and public duty done, they were ready to go back to the common fellowship of American citizens. Abraham Lincoln, the rhapsodist; James A. Garfield, the canal driver; William McKinley, the village youth who had carried a musket as a private citizen—these were the men whose terms as President of the United States came to a bloody ending. We can understand the slaughter of tyrants, we perceive some reason, deep in the instincts of the oppressed, to excuse the cutting down of a Russian Czar; but a first citizen of a great democracy, chosen but for a little time to be a public servant and intent upon the common good—who shall excuse the deep damnation of his taking off?

William McKinley died just as one great measure of his public service had been completed and as another was beginning. His policies, wrought out with patient and courageous zeal, had made the land richer and more contented than it had ever been before. He had established national prosperity. Those who stood around him on the fatal day at Buffalo, all of them, from the publicist at his elbow to the assassin in the press of visitors, owed something to this man. Life was easier for them all because of the economic policies he had brought into force and being. As the great President, his kindly soul warmed by the thought that he had been of service to his fellow-countrymen at home, turned from the past and present and looked at the future, he saw opening before him the vistas of another mighty field of labor, where he could extend the spirit and the influence of his countrymen to lands afar. Having helped to make the nation the richest of great powers he would now make it the greatest of rich powers. His speech outlining the policies to come was instinct with manifest destiny. It did not mean the "Empire" as his carping critics may have said, but it meant, God willing, that the boundaries of freedom should be enlarged; that the influence and sway of democracy should follow where the flags of our fleets and armies had led; that once more the seas of all the world should be plowed by the keels of American commerce; and that, in every market where there was a customer the American merchant should find equal footing with the merchant of any other nation. These thoughts had but left his lips; this inspiration was in his brain, when out from the multitude about him stretched the red hand of murder. Alas for the irony of fate! From the pinnacle of his fame and happiness the President was cast down, enshrined in the love of his countrymen, with millions at his beck and call, not one was there when the hour came to shield his chief, the friend of all men, a smile of greeting on his face even to the unknown assassin, harboring no thoughts of malice or ill-will, the President was forced to meet a fate which some of the worst of the Roman Emperors and the most tyrannous of Russian Czars had escaped.

But "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." William McKinley dead, yet speaks from his ceremonies, his statesmanship will survive; his successor will take up his great unfinished tasks, the nation will draw new strength and civic virtue from his example. But too true! the man himself has passed across the borderland of life into that far region where no footsteps backward turn, today, where his voice rang out with prophetic hope or fell like a benediction, only the cries of those who mourn for him are heard. He will never more be seen among the walks of men, for him no more the happiness and flush of life, no more the striving and the goal. Behind him shuts the ponderous and marble jaws of sepulture; before him opens a new world where we who love him cannot enter in the mortal flesh and from whose bourne no traveller returns. We can only cry Farewell! but from the gloom and mystery beyond there comes no answering hail.

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

If asked for an example of "The Strenuous Life," the average American one who has followed events of the past fifteen years, and noted the men who have been brought to the front in that time, would without hesitation point to Theodore Roosevelt. For a half a generation the man who has now fallen heir to the highest office in the Nation has been before his fellow citizens, and now that the supreme ambition of a citizen of this Republic has been gratified, the President must be gauged by the subordinate of the past.

One trait has stood out in the life of Roosevelt. He is not afraid. The variety of courage which animates him is of that catholic type, which guides each act, edits each utterance and directs each impulse. It is not only the courage which is physical, which leads him to take all kinds of chances in the chase, or to stand fearless in the fight, but as well that which impels him to stand face to face with political friends and force them to admire his consistency in opposing their pet plans, when his convictions tell him that he must make no compromise with conscience.

A part with this courage is the resourcefulness which made him at the same time the farseeing assistant secretary of the Navy who was daily planning to have his ships ready for the inevitable emergency, and the cavalry leader who projected the organization of the irregular force, which in warfare under conditions which called for rough and ready conflict, proved the depth of his insight into conditions.

Whether as historian of the deeds of dead and gone heroes in a Nation's battles, or of the more modest achievements of the pioneers who won a new empire, he has shown the analytical mind which makes him the peer of his scholarly contemporaries, and stands him as the student, who sees behind the act deep into the motive, and reads alike the lesson of the past and the future.

With this equipment comes the new President to the chair at a time when there is needed not impetuosity but calmness. He can be calm, for it was by such methods that he worked out his plans of reform in the civil service and the New York police. There must be in the leader who is to take the nation into the quietude of wider relations, tact and capacity to handle men. While there is not in the personality of the new executive the reposing energy which won battles for his predecessor, there is an element which draws men to him, if for no other reason than that as the "Hotspur" he has led to victory more often than heights have been won by quieter methods. In the handling of men Roosevelt is an adept. He is not a respecter of titles. He looks deeper for the man. Should it please him he would elevate a Colonel to be Lieutenant General, and give into his hands a campaign, feeling that his choice of the man was for the best service of the country.

It is not strange that it is the common belief that the new executive is not popular with the leaders of the party, for while there is always among such men a great deal of feeling for the one who does the work in the campaign, and an endeavor to place him after the victory, Roosevelt stands for the merit system in all its fullness and completeness. It may be said that there will be no time given to discussions of alterations of the civil service laws from now on, for there would be little chance of approval for any radical emendation.

There will be no serious conflict between the White House and the Capitol, for Mr. Roosevelt is democratic in his belief that the majority shall rule, and Congress will have the full scope of its powers, without any limitations coming from executive interference. Strength, without stubbornness, breadth with reason, progressiveness without license, energy with thoughtful direction, are the leading characteristics of the man who will replace the dead president. What the future may make of him for the high office has never left a man who occupied it what it found him is a matter for the highest hopes. As governor of New York there was little of the impetuosity which marked his earlier essays in governing. The weight of the office had the tendency to sober the executive and from it came an administration which was remarkable for directness and cleanness of all those connected with it.

That his declaration that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor is not a mere commonplace, is to be believed from the fact that he was always a most sincere and earnest admirer of his chief. As Vice-President there was a new man developed. In the footsteps of McKinley there will follow another Roosevelt, one upon whom the shadow of great events will have left their impress, and the mantle will be worn worthily. The President is not one who does anything by halves. He will make for himself a place in history as an American whose only thought was for his country, whose only ambition her greatness, whose only desire to see her prosperity increase.

In adopting the late President McKinley's policy as his own, President Roosevelt shows political foresight as well as patriotism. So satisfied was the nation with McKinley that it would have liked as Mr. Deves said to elect him to a third term or failing that to get a President built on the same conservative lines. It follows that if President Roosevelt becomes a second McKinley, he will inherit the political strength and following of his predecessor. By that means the nation instead of getting eight years of McKinley may acquire twelve or sixteen.

Mr. Bryan's attitude upon hearing the news of President McKinley's death was most manly and sympathetic. His position was a trying one for him but he showed a sincerity of grief and a delicacy of sentiment which gave the American people a new view of his character.

The same strong Americanism which turned Honolulu into a house of mourning for the murdered Garfield is manifesting itself now in memory of the late President. The spontaneous meetings of yesterday were most impressive and their fitting climax will

A BADLY BUILT LINE.

Some facts are coming out about the Trans-Siberian railroad which do not point towards its success as a competitive line with the steamers or as an agency for the prompt transfer of large masses of troops. The Review of the World's Commerce, just issued by the Department of State, contains the following extract from a Russian paper, the Sibirskii Listok:

In the haste of construction and the anxiety to get everything cheap on both the Siberian and the Trans-Baikal lines, a special kind of light rails weighing 12 pounds to the foot instead of the usual 30 pounds to the foot, was used. Wooden bridges were built wherever it was possible and crossings were made far apart. Under such conditions quick traveling on the road is almost an impossibility, and more than 20 miles an hour can not be made. Only one passenger and two freight trains a day are run. To add to the danger they have to run on the line one of the heaviest engines in existence, a compound system. The light weight of the rails the steep inclines, and the high gradings combined make traveling risky. On steep inclines the compound

runs at a rate of 60 versts (33 miles) an hour, felling the rails out, and there is no way of stopping it. At the station of Polovnyov eleven cars were thus destroyed.

In such a condition do we find the Siberian Railroad at the present time. Fast traveling is impossible, as the rails are too light, while, on the other hand, slow traveling can not be always controlled, as the heavy engines can not be held back on the inclines. The committee of Michailovsky has come to the conclusion that everything must be reconstructed. But this will cost great sum of money—on the Trans-Baikal line alone there will have to be spent not less than 15,000,000 rubles (\$7,250,000), almost 50 per cent of the entire cost of the line; on the whole Siberian Railroad there will have to be spent not less than 60,000,000 rubles (\$29,750,000). The light-weight rails must be put aside and wooden bridges turned into firewood; everything must be rebuilt and the number of stations increased.

How light twelve pound rails are may be judged from the fact that the rails of the Rapid Transit Company of this city are a trifle more than twenty-eight pounds to the foot and that the first transcontinental rails laid in America were twenty-six pounds. Probably the Russian line will have to be rebuilt before it can hope to attain the objects sought in its construction.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The transport Sherman is to leave San Francisco October 1.

The Mariposa will take the Alameda's run this coming trip.

Dense clouds of smoke are at present hovering over Kilauea, and visitors say that the crater is very hot.

William Clark, who formerly was the freight clerk of the W. G. Hall, has been promoted to purser of the Wala-leale.

The Tax Appeal Court is making a personal examination of property before it on appeal, before handing down any decisions.

The sugar mills in Kau are grinding to their utmost capacity, turning out more sugar than can be handled by the Mauna Loa.

Charles E. Guest, of Milliken Brothers, has gone to Maui on business connected with the erection of the big sugar mill at Spreckelsville.

Half-horn guns, in honor of President McKinley, were fired yesterday on the Naval dock by the sailors of the United States tug Iroquois.

San Francisco capital is said to be interested in a project to establish chutes at Waikiki. The amusement is a popular one in the States.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took the oath before Judge Gear on Monday as an attorney to practice in all the district courts of the Territory.

Humulu ranch, on Hawaii, will soon start shearing. The count is expected to reach about 20,000 sheep. The clip will be some forty or fifty tons, and is already sold to parties in Boston.

Bishop Willis left for the Coast on the Aorangi. He was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. W. Ault. A party of the bishop's friends were present at the wharf to bid him farewell.

The Horners have driven 400 head of horses to Waimea to get water for them. They would like to send more, but the water supply in Waimea will not be sufficient for a larger number.

The bark Ceylon has unloaded her entire cargo of guano, and moved from the Railroad wharf yesterday. She is now on the dry dock having her bottom cleaned before her next trip to Laysan Island.

Governor Dole directs that in testimony of respect to the memory of the late William McKinley, President of the United States of America, that all flags on public buildings be placed at half mast until further notice.

Dr. Wood believes in the power of the press. Since the published statements were made of the bad condition of the Makiki cemetery laborers have been put to work repairing the fences and making a general clean-up of the rubbish.

Government lots Nos. 1, 17 and 18, fronting on Waiuanueue and Front streets, Hilo, containing an area of 12,800 square feet, will be sold at public auction at the front entrance of the Capitol building on Saturday next. This is the sale that was advertised to have taken place yesterday.

The Court of Claims met yesterday morning and immediately adjourned out of respect to President McKinley. The grant of a total of claims \$3,187,132.90, it has been decided that Commissioners Kepolika and Testa will go to Waikuku next Tuesday to hear the claims of the citizens there.

A meeting of planters was held at the coffee plantation of the Louisiana Brothers, in Hamakua. Those present were the Louisiana Brothers, David Forbes, J. A. Watt, James Gibb, A. Lydgate, A. Horner and W. C. Walker. It was decided to send men from all the plantations to fight the forest fire.

A government lot consisting of 3.21 acres situated on the Kona side of the government road leading from Waiohinu to Naalehu, District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, was sold by Commissioner Boyd at public auction at noon yesterday. Henry Smith bought in the property at \$525. The lease on the land of Manuka, in Kau, on Hawaii, for a period of ten years, was sold at the upset price of \$75 a year.

Lawyer E. Omsted, former deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai, who left here some time ago for Norway, got married to Mrs. Paulina Borchgrevink in Chicago July 27. They have toured the States and the European continent and are at present in Norway.

Their intention is to see relatives in Great Britain, from there to go to France and they expect to reach the Islands just before Christmas.

The new yachting association has already fifty members in sight. The association will probably give a regatta and jussu in the near future. There will be a race to Pearl harbor and a substantial spread when the yachtsmen arrive there. It is likely that permanent buoys will be stationed off Waikiki and Kailua, for the benefit of those members of the yachting fraternity who are always on the lookout for an informal race.

DR. RILEY'S PROMOTION.

Will Succeed Van Ruyven as Surgeon General of Navy.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—
 Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—
 Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vermorel, Wawarung, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. Her mother writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olan Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the E. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert.	Name.	Shares.
31	J. J. Stewart	50
400	Tong Tuck	30
401	Wong Gow	10
496	James McCready	17
529	Wong Tow	7
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
590	Lum Chee	3
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1651	Lionel Matthews	2
1721, 1727, 1746	H. Armitage	7
1739	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 9, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

E. C. GREENWELL.

HE PUT A ROCK ON THE TRACK

Judge Wilcox adjourned the District court yesterday at 9:30 a. m., on account of the death of President McKinley.

Alex Lazarus is suspected of placing the rock on the Rapid Transit track on Liliha street last Saturday evening. On Tuesday afternoon Conductor Stevens saw Lazarus place a stone on the track at Liliha street and run away.

The car was stopped and the boy was caught, after a pursuit. He is about twelve years of age and is a half Hawaiian and half Portuguese. When taken before Manager Ballentine he confessed to the offense, but said that another boy put the rock on the track on Saturday night. He is charged with malicious injury, and also, under section 18, act 69 of the Session Laws of 1898, with obstructing the free passage of a car on the Rapid Transit Company's track.

William Hoopli, alias "Barefooted Bill," the well known and popular Kakaako burglar, who has been much sought after by the police for some time past, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon on the Pacific Mail wharf. A gold watch was found upon him. Hoopli is suspected of having been concerned in several of the recent burglaries which have taken place in the city. He is charged with larceny in the second degree, and will appear before Judge Wilcox this morning.

The police are determined to suppress the immoral houses at Waiwai, and of late several raids have been made with that end in view. A number of arrests in this connection were made on Tuesday night, and the cases will come up in the District Court today.

David Kaapa is investigating the case of Fugisui, a Japanese carpenter, who informed the police yesterday that his room at Kapalama had been broken into and \$76 stolen therefrom.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle. For it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff spine and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Unfavorable to Schley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Schley court-martial resumed its work with Rear Admiral Ramsey in place of Admiral Howland challenged. After plans of procedure had been made Admiral F. J. Higginson was called as the first witness. He was in command of the battleship Massachusetts, during the war. He told of the trip under Schley to Cienfuegos and said that there was nothing he saw in the way of communicating with Cubans ashore. He also described the steaming to Santiago and the start for Key West, followed by a return to Santiago, saying that while it was rough it was not bad to sail. Describing the engagement with the Colon, when that ship was in the mouth of the harbor, he said Schley was aboard, and that all that was done was to fire and draw the fire of the shore batteries. He said that in his opinion the Colon could have been destroyed at anchor that day.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, —LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Atma Life Insurance Company OF BARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Particulars to Owners and Packers of Hides, Skins and Tallow.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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and the chairman may find himself

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

For the third time in but little more than a generation, a President of the United States, felled by the bullet of an assassin, has passed from nature to eternity. All three of these martyrs to the high duties of the republic and to the red passions of their fellow men, were of and by and for the people. No magnificence of birth, no stateliness of rank, no despotism of place made the representatives of the few against the many and thus tempted the upraised weapon of the avenging commoner. They came, almost like Cincinnati from the plow, and public duty done, they were ready to go back to the common fellowship of American citizens. Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter; James A. Garfield, the canal driver; William McKinley, the village youth who had carried a musket as a private soldier—these were the men whose terms as President of the United States came to a bloody ending. We can understand the slaughter of tyrants; we perceive some reason, deep in the instincts of the oppressed, to excuse the cutting down of a Russian Czar; but a first citizen of a great democracy, chosen but for a little time to be a public servant and intent upon the common good—who shall excuse the deep damnation of his taking off?

William McKinley died just as one great measure of his public service had been completed and as another was beginning. His policies, wrought out with patient and courageous zeal, had made the land richer and more contented than it had ever been before. He had established national prosperity. Those who stood around him on the fatal day at Buffalo, all of them, from the publicist at his elbow to the assassin in the press of visitors, owed something to this man. Life was easier for them all because of the economic policies he had brought into force and being. As the great President, his kindly soul, warmed by the thought that he had been of service to his fellow-countrymen at home, turned from the past and present and looked at the future, he saw opening before him the vistas of another mighty field of labor, where he could extend the spirit and the influence of his countrymen to lands afar. Having helped to make the nation the richest of great powers he would now make it the greatest of rich powers. His speech outlining the policies to come was instinct with manifest destiny. It did not mean the "Empire" as his carping critics may have said; but it meant, God willing, that the boundaries of freedom should be enlarged; that the influence and sway of democracy should follow where the flags of our fleets and armies had led; that once more the seas of all the world should be plowed by the keels of American commerce; and that, in every market where there was a customer the American merchant should find equal footing with the merchant of any other nation. These thoughts had but left his lips; this inspiration was in his brain, when out from the multitude about him stretched the red hand of murder. Alas for the irony of fate! From the pinnacle of his fame and happiness the President was cast down; enshrined in the love of his countrymen, with millions at his beck and call, not one was there when the hour came to shield his chief; the friend of all men, a smile of greeting on his face even to the unknown assassin, harboring no thoughts of malice or ill-will, the President was forced to meet a fate which some of the worst of the Roman Emperors and the most tyrannous of Russian Czsars had escaped.

But "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." William McKinley dead, yet speaks from his cements; his statesmanship will survive; his successor will take up his great unfinished tasks; the nation will draw new strength and civic virtue from his example. But too true! the man himself has passed across the borderland of life into that far region where no footsteps backward turn; today, where his voice rang out with prophetic hope or fell like a benediction, only the cries of those who mourn for him are heard. He will never more be seen among the walks of men; for him no more the happiness and flush of life; no more the striving and the goal. Behind him shuts the ponderous and marble jaws of sepulture; before him opens a new world where we who love him cannot enter in the mortal flesh and from whose bourne no traveler returns. We can only cry Farewell! but from the gloom and mystery beyond there comes no answering hail.

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

If asked for an example of "The Strenuous Life," the average American, one who has followed events of the past fifteen years, and noted the men who have been brought to the front in that time, would without hesitation point to Theodore Roosevelt. For a half a generation the man who has now fallen heir to the highest office in the Nation has been before his fellow citizens, and now that the supreme ambition of a citizen of this Republic has been gratified, the President must be gauged by the subordinate of the past.

One trait has stood out in the life of Roosevelt. He is not afraid! The variety of courage which animates him is of that catholic type, which guides each act, edits each utterance and directs each impulse. It is not only the courage which is physical, which leads him to take all kinds of changes in the chase, or to stand fearless in the light, but as well that which impels him to stand face to face with political friends and force them to admire his consistency in opposing their pet plans, when his convictions tell him that he must make no compromise with conscience.

A part with this courage is the resourcefulness which made him at the same time the farseeing assistant secretary of the Navy, who was daily planning to have his ships ready for the inevitable emergency, and the cavalry leader who projected the organization of the irregular force, which in warfare under conditions which called for rough and ready conflict, proved the depth of his insight into conditions.

Whether as historian of the deeds of dead and gone heroes in a Nation's battles, or of the more modest achievements of the pioneers who won a new empire, he has shown the analytical mind which makes him the peer of his scholarly contemporaries, and stamps him as the student, who sees behind the act deep into the motive, and reads also the lesson of the past and the future.

With this equipment comes the new President to the chair at a time when there is needed not impetuosity but calmness. He can be calm, for it was by such methods that he worked out his plans of reform in the civil service and the New York police. There must be in the leader who is to take the nation into the quietude of wider relations, tact and capacity to handle men. While there is not in the personality of the new executive the restful energy which won battles for his predecessor, there is an element which draws men to him, if for no other reason than that as the "Hotspur" he has led to victory more often than heights have been won by quieter methods. In the handling of men Roosevelt is an adept. He is not a respecter of titles. He looks deeper for the man. Should it please him he would elevate a Colonel to be Lieutenant General, and give into his hands a campaign, feeling that his choice of the man was for the best service of the country.

It is not strange that it is the common belief that the new executive is not popular with the leaders of the party, for while there is always among such men a great deal of feeling for the one who does the work in the campaign, and an endeavor to place him after the victory, Roosevelt stands for the merit system in all its fullness and completeness. It may be said that there will be no time given to discussions of alterations of the civil service laws from now on, for there would be little chance of approval for any radical emendation.

There will be no serious conflict between the White House and the Capitol, for Mr. Roosevelt is democratic in his belief that the majority shall rule, and Congress will have the full scope of its powers, without any limitations coming from executive interference. Strength, without stubbornness, breadth with reason, progressiveness without license, energy with thoughtful direction, are the leading characteristics of the man who will replace the dead President. What the future may make of him, for the high office has never left a man who occupied it what it found him, is a matter for the highest hopes. As governor of New York there was little of the impetuosity which marked his earlier essays in governing. The weight of the office had the tendency to sober the executive and from it came an administration which was remarkable for directness and clearness of all those connected with it.

That his declaration that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor is not a mere commonplace, is to be believed from the fact that he was always a most sincere and earnest admirer of his chief. As Vice-President there was a new man developed. In the footsteps of McKinley there will follow another Roosevelt, one upon whom the shadow of great events will have left their impress, and the mantle will be worn worthily. The President is not one who does anything by halves. He will make for himself a place in history as an American whose only thought was for his country, whose only ambition his greatness, whose only desire to see his prosperity increase.

In adopting the late President McKinley's policy as his own, President Roosevelt shows political foresight as well as patriotism. So satisfied was the nation with McKinley that it would have liked, as Mr. Depew said, to elect him to a third term, or failing that, to get a President built on the same conservative lines. It follows that if President Roosevelt becomes a second McKinley, he will inherit the political strength and following of his predecessor. By that means the nation, instead of getting eight years of McKinleyism may acquire twelve or sixteen.

Mr. Bryan's attitude upon hearing the news of President McKinley's death was most manly and sympathetic. The position was a trying one for him, but he showed a sincerity of grief and a delicacy of sentiment which gave the American people a new view of his character.

The same strong Americanism which turned Honolulu into a house of mourning for the murdered Garfield is manifesting itself now in memory of the late Presidential victim. The spontaneous meetings of yesterday were most impressive and their fitting climax will

run at a rate of 50 versts (88 miles) an hour, turning the rails out, and there is no way of stopping it. At the station of Polovino eleven cars were thus destroyed.

In such a condition do we find the Siberian Railroad at the present time. Fast traveling is impossible, as the rails are too light, while, on the other hand, slow traveling can not be always controlled, as the heavy engines cannot be held back on the inclines. The committee of Michaelovsk have come to the conclusion that everything must be reconstructed. But this will cost a great sum of money—will have to be spent not less than 15,000,000 rubles (\$7,125,000), almost 50 per cent of the entire cost of the line; on the whole Siberian Railroad there will have to be spent not less than 50,000,000 rubles (\$23,750,000). The light-weight rails must be put aside and wooden bridges turned into trestles; everything must be rebuilt and the number of stations increased.

How light twelve pound rails are may be judged from the fact that the rails of the Rapid Transit Company of this city are a trifle more than twenty-eight pounds to the foot and that the first transcontinental rails laid in America were twenty-six pounds. Probably the Russian line will have to be rebuilt before it can hope to attain the objects sought in its construction.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The transport Sherman is to leave San Francisco October 1.

The Mariposa will take the Alameda's run this coming trip.

Dense clouds of smoke are at present hovering over Kilauea, and visitors say that the crater is very hot.

William Clark, who formerly was the freight clerk of the W. G. Hall, has been promoted to purser of the Walala.

The Tax Appeal Court is making a personal examination of property before it on appeal, before handing down any decision.

The sugar mills in Kau are grinding to their utmost capacity, turning out more sugar than can be handled by the Mauna Loa.

Charles E. Guest, of Milliken Brothers, has gone to Maui on business connected with the erection of the big sugar mill at Spreckelsville.

Half-hour guns, in honor of President McKinley, were fired yesterday on the Naval dock by the sailors of the United States tug Itoukoku.

San Francisco capital is said to be interested in a project to establish a popular one in the States.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took the oath before Judge G. C. Morgan today as an attorney to practice in all the district courts of the Territory.

Humuwa ranch, on Hawaii, will soon start shearing. The count is expected to reach about 28,000 sheep. The clip will be some forty or fifty tons, and is already sold to parties in Boston.

Bishop Willis left for the Coast on the Aorangi. He was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. W. Ault. A party of the bishop's friends were present at the wharf to bid him farewell.

The Horners have driven 400 head of horses to Waimea to get water for them. They would like to send more, but the water supply in Waimea will not be sufficient for a larger number.

The bark Caylon has unloaded her entire cargo of guano, and moved from the Railroad wharf yesterday. She is now on the dry dock having her bottom cleaned before her next trip to Laysan Island.

Governor Dole directs that in testimony of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley, President of the United States of America, that all flags on public buildings be placed at half mast until further notice.

Dr. Wood believes in the power of the press. Since the published statements were made of the bad condition of the Makiki cemetery laborers have been put to work repairing the fences and making a general clean-up of the rubbish.

Government lots Nos. 1, 17 and 18, fronting on Waianaeue and Front streets, Hilo, containing an area of 13,500 square feet, will be sold at public auction at the front entrance of the Capitol building on Saturday next. This is the sale that was advertised to have taken place yesterday.

The Court of Claims met yesterday morning and immediately adjourned out of respect to President McKinley. The grand total of claims finally reached was 6,748, amounting to \$3,167,132.90. It has been decided that Commissioners Kepoika and Testa will go to Walluku next Tuesday to hear the claims of the citizens there.

A meeting of planters was held at the coffee plantation of the Louissou Brothers, in Hamakua. Those present were the Louissou Brothers, David Forbes, J. A. Watt, James Gibb, A. Lydgate, A. Horner and W. C. Walker. The meeting was called to send men from the plantations to fight the forest fire. Albert Horner and W. G. Walker will direct the operations.

A government lot consisting of 3.21 acres, situated on the Kona side of the government road leading from Waipahu to Naalehu, District of Kau, Lail and of Hawaii, was sold by Commissioner Boyd at public auction at noon yesterday. Henry Smith bought in the property at \$525. The lease on the land of Manuka, in Kau, on Hawaii, for a period of ten years, was sold at the upset price of \$75 a year.

Lawyer E. Omsted, former deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai, who left here some time ago for Norway, got married to Mrs. Pauline Borchgrevink in Chicago July 27. They have toured the States and the European continent, and are at present in Norway. Their intention is to see relatives in Great Britain; from there to go to France, and they expect to reach the Islands just before Christmas.

The new yachting association has already fifty members in sight. The association will probably give a regatta and tussle in the near future. There will be a race to Pearl harbor and a substantial spread when the yachtsmen arrive there. It is likely that permanent buoys will be stationed off Waikiki and Kalahe, for the benefit of those members of the yachting fraternity who are always on the lookout for an informal race.

DR. RILEY'S PROMOTION.

Will Succeed Van Ruyssen as Surgeon General of Navy.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt has informed Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortes that in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector P. M. Riley will be appointed surgeon general of the navy upon the expiration of the term of Surgeon General Van Ruyssen.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, pale-ness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency.

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Vermeer, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Old Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert. Name.	Shares.
21 J. J. Stewart	50
400 Tong Tuck	8
401 Wong Gow	18
496 James McCready	7
529 Wong Tuck	17
542 Mary E. Wynn	67
550 Lum Chee	3
1442 Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490 Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1551 Lionel Matthews	2
1721, 1727, 1746 H. Armistage	7
1739 W. E. Pinkham	3
1805 Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON,

Honolulu, September 9, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted.

Kaialakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

E. C. GREENWELL.

HE PUT A ROCK ON THE TRACK

Judge Wilcox adjourned the District court yesterday at 9:30 a. m., on account of the death of President McKinley.

Alex Lazerus is suspected of placing the rock on the Rapid Transit track on Liliha street last Saturday evening.

On Tuesday afternoon Conductor Stevens saw Lazerus place a stone on the track at Liliha street and run away.

The car was stopped and the boy was caught, after a pursuit. He is about twelve years of age and is a half Hawaiian and half Portuguese. When taken before Manager Ballentine he confessed to the offense, but said that another boy put the rock on the track on Saturday night. He is charged with malicious injury, and also, under section 13, act 69 of the Session Laws of 1898, with obstructing the free passage of a car on the Rapid Transit Company's track.

William Hoopli, alias "Barfosted Bill," the well known and popular Kakaako burglar, who has been much sought after by the police for some time past, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon on the Pacific Mall wharf. A gold watch was found upon him. Hoopli is suspected of having been concerned in several of the recent burglaries which have taken place in the city. He is charged with larceny in the second degree, and will appear before Judge Wilcox this morning.

The police are determined to suppress the immoral houses at Twile, and of late several raids have been made with that end in view. A number of arrests in this connection were made on Tuesday night, and the cases will come up in the District Court today.

David Kaapa is investigating the case of Fugisui, a Japanese carpenter, who informed the police yesterday that his room at Kapalama had been broken into and \$75 stolen therefrom.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogotee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Unfavorable to Schley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Schley court-martial resumed its work with Rear Admiral Ramsey in place of Admiral Howland, challenged. After plans of procedure had been made Admiral F. J. Higginson was called as the first witness. He was in command of the battleship Massachusetts, during the war. He told of the trip under Schley to Cienfuegos and said that there was nothing he saw in the way of communicating with Cubans ashore. He also described the steaming to Santiago and the start for Key West, followed by a return to Santiago, saying that while it was rough it was not bad to sail. Describing the engagement with the Colon, when that ship was in the mouth of the harbor, he said Schley was aboard, and that all that was done was to fire and draw the fire of the shore batteries. He said that in his opinion the Colon could have been destroyed at anchor that day.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Atma Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901. If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Willelma of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. L.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

LIFE TIME EXILE ASKED

Many Would Go to Molokai to Stay.

IT WAS "Lepers' Settlement Day" in the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon. Much of the business transacted was in denying applications for permits to go to Molokai. These were from wives and husbands of lepers already at the Settlement, or of those who have been condemned to exile and are now at the Kalaheo Receiving Station. Devoted wives with leprosy husbands begged to be allowed to go to the side of their husbands that they might attend their wants for the rest of their days. The Board denied one and all of the requests, even the pathetic appeal of one who said he had nothing in this life to think of but his wife, a leper at Kalaheo, and that with the little money that he had saved there was enough to keep them both until the end of their days, without being a charge upon the government.

The meeting was attended by President Bissett, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Wm. Auld, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Moore, Executive Officer Pratt and Superintendent Reynolds of the Lepers' Settlement.

Dr. Pratt read a list of the names of fifteen lepers who have been examined at the Receiving Station and pronounced lepers. They will be sent to Molokai at the first opportunity.

A tender for supplying beef cattle to the Lepers' Settlement was given to A. W. Carter for Hawaii beef. It is proposed to supply cattle for nine months from October 1, 1901, until June 30, 1902, delivery at Kalaheo, ninety head a month, weighing 300 pounds net when dressed, for seven cents per pound.

Attorney A. R. Cunha addressed a letter to the Board in the interest of his client Ng Fawn, in which a proposition was made to supply the Lepers' Settlement with taro. His client was in a position to supply palai for four years and would furnish a bond in the sum of \$1500. He guarantees the palai will be the best in the market and better than that heretofore supplied. The matter was referred to Superintendent Reynolds.

D. Kapawai had an interesting letter before the Board relative to supplying palai. It was characteristic of those sent to the Board of Health. It read:

Halawa, Molokai, Sept. 24. Last month I have handed in your hands according to the notice of the Board of Health in which the secretary of the Board stated in the newspapers that a bid of supplying the Lepers' Settlement with palai, should be placed in the office of the secretary. During the second day of last month I handed in a bid of \$1.25 for 21 pounds, and until today I don't know what the Board did on the bid. We are keeping our taro for supplying the Lepers' Settlement and if the Board will not take our bid we will send our taro to the other market and no taro will be sent to the Settlement without those prices. There are plenty of Chinamen offering a price of \$3.50 for 125 pounds of taro, a good price between the palai seller and the planter; but, according to our bid we keep our taro low. Now I want to beg of your kindness to let me know about that bid. If we lose that we will send our taro to Lahaina. Please remember in your mind all planters who are living in this valley, Waialua, and Pelekua, are men and not boys or fools. I want to do this in a gentle manner. Very respectfully,

D. KAPAWAI. The missive was referred to Superintendent Reynolds for report. He stated that he had made arrangements for a supply of palai at fifty cents, with freight added, making it cost about fifty-seven cents cash. He stated that the leper planters thought if the Board was forced to give high prices to outside planters they ought to get high prices too.

Father Mathias asked permission to visit the Settlement to give consolation to members of the Catholic faith. He wished to go in October and remain a week. No objection was made.

D. H. Fitzsimmons asked permission to go to the Settlement as a kokua to his leper wife. He stated he had enough of the world's goods to keep them both and he volunteered to perform work for the Settlement as well. He thought of none but his wife. Objection was made to the issuing of a permit on the ground that if granted the office would be flooded with applications of the same nature. Mr. Reynolds stated that the man's wife was not in a helpless condition and was not necessarily in need of assistance of able bodied persons.

S. Gannell of Kalaheo asked permission of the Board to allow Mrs. Paliko to go to the Settlement to her husband. The woman was being kept by his family and he was not earning enough to keep her in his home. He stated the woman's husband was her only support and he was at Kalaheo unable to do anything for her. The request was denied. Dr. Cooper suggested that it was a matter for the Associated Charities to take up.

Mrs. Kameka wanted to go to Molokai. Her husband, a leper, had petitioned to have her come to him as a kokua. He said his hands were so afflicted with the disease that all feeling had gone from them and he was practically penniless. He could not dress himself. The application was refused.

The California Board of Education has decided that all high school teachers must take a course in pedagogy.

There has been a general resumption of work at the steel mills, the strikers applying for work as individuals.

BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT ONCE MORE IS UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—After a suspension of three days as a mark of respect to the dead President the business of the Government at Washington was resumed at 9 a. m. today. The train bearing President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 9 o'clock and fifteen minutes later the President entered the White House and going at once to the elevator proceeded to the Cabinet room, where President McKinley was waiting to do the greater part of his work. When the new Chief Executive reached the White House he walked briskly to the big door which swung wide open to admit him. He spoke pleasantly as he passed to the watchman and other employees of the mansion, and reaching his office was joined almost immediately by Secretary Long, who did not go to Canton to take part in the funeral ceremonies. Soon afterward Senator Cullom called to pay his respects and following him came Senator Proctor, one of the President's close personal friends.

Secretary Long informed the President as to the condition of affairs in his office and was asked as to the work of the Schley court of inquiry. With Senator Cullom President Roosevelt exchanged pleasant greetings and received the assurances of the support of the Illinois Senator. With Senator Proctor there was a similar exchange of expressions of good-will.

The President's former secretary, Mr. Loebe, Jr., will remain, probably as assistant secretary. Mr. Cortelyou, at the

President's earnest request will retain his position as his secretary.

At 11 o'clock all the members of the Cabinet had arrived at the White House and soon were seated around the familiar table. President Roosevelt occupied a seat at its head and in the chair long occupied by his predecessor. The gloom and solemnity which characterized the meeting was not unbecomingly occasioned. Nearly all the members of the present Cabinet are quite sure to remain during Mr. Roosevelt's term, but it is very probable that Secretary Long will retire within the next few months. He feels that he can resign without embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt and therefore it is thought that he will ask during the next few months, the President to permit him to retire to private life. The Cabinet was in session about an hour and a half, all of the time being spent in a general review of the more important questions which will require the attention of the new President.

All of the members were present except Attorney General Knox, who stopped for a few days in Pittsburgh. Each member explained to the President the policy which had been followed in dealing with the matters under consideration and their present status. No new business was taken up.

Members subsequently expressed themselves as having full confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's ability to give the country strong and conservative administration and he will have their loyal support to the same degree as they gave it to the late President. It is thought that Tuesdays and Fridays will be selected by the new President as the Cabinet days, following in this the preference of Mr. McKinley.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OUT- LINES NATIONAL POLICY

3 BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt has outlined in some detail the policy he will follow during his incumbency of office. It will be remembered that when he took the oath of office he stated with definiteness, "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace (and he emphasized the word), prosperity and honor of the country."

Yesterday the President gathered together some personal friends in Buffalo and those members of the Cabinet who were here and gave to them such less as he has already formulated or the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from what has been under- stood as Mr. McKinley's policy. This policy, as outlined to his friends at yesterday's conference, will be for a more liberal and extensive reciprocity, the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of his country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries.

The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties. The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the Eastern coast of the United States and the ports in South America and the Pacific Coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America.

The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall fly the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion as soon as possible of the isthmus canal, so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.

The construction of a cable owned by the Government, connecting our mainland with our island possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations, so as to avoid armed strife.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investment by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country and the placing in positions of trust of only the highest integrity.

BOERS WIN A BIG VICTORY

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener from Pretoria, dated September 18th, announces that the Boers on September 17th, ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns commanded by Major Southey, in the vicinity of Scheepershoek. After severe fighting the British were overpowered and lost their guns, eight and breech blocks of which were first destroyed. Two officers and thirteen men were killed and five officers and twenty-five men were wounded. Five officers and 150 men were made prisoners. Major Gough, who escaped during the night, reports that the Boers numbered a thousand men, and that they were commanded by General Botha.

In view of the imminent invasion of Natal by Gen. Botha a call for more men has been made there. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Pretoria says: It is reported that Botha, the Boer commander, has started his intended raid into Natal with 1500 men. He has one Krupp gun and one pom-pom.

MCKINLEY'S CABINET TO REMAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt, at 3 o'clock today, convened his first Cabinet meeting held in Washington. At this meeting the President asked the members of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet to remain in his term, and announced that his administration would follow the policy outlined by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech.

After the obsequies over the late President, the Cabinet, at President Roosevelt's request, assembled at the residence of Commander Cowles, where the President is staying until after the funeral, principally for the purpose of informing their new chief of the state of affairs in their respective departments. The President desired to learn if there were any matters of moment requiring his attention before his departure tonight for Canton. He was assured that there was nothing of pressing importance.

The President then addressed his advisers collectively, as he had previously done individually, requesting them all to retain their respective positions in his Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope and expectation that every member would serve throughout his term, for, he said, he tendered the appointments as if he had just been elected to the Presidency and was forming an original Cabinet. The President said, however, that there was one difference, that of the present Cabinet, and that of an original one, namely, that under the present circumstances there were not at liberty to decline.

Upon being asked by a member if resignations should be formally presented in the usual manner, the President answered that his action at the meeting had precluded the necessity of presenting resignations. The discussion turned upon the policy of the administration, and Roosevelt announced that he regarded the speech of the late President at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, made previous to the tragic shooting, as outlining the policies to be followed by the administration.

It cannot be learned at this time whether or not all the members would be willing to serve the full term. The members with the exception of Secretaries Hay and Long, will accompany the remains of the dead President to Canton, and participate in the funeral ceremonies on Thursday.

Secretaries Hay and Long remained in Washington at the President's request, Roosevelt thinking that some members of the Cabinet should continue in Washington. The Cabinet meeting, however, was adjourned. President Roosevelt saw a few callers during the afternoon. At 7:30 o'clock he and Commander Cowles left the latter's residence for the Pennsylvania Railroad station to take the train for Canton. Mrs. Roosevelt will leave here at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Oyster Bay, L. I.

CURBING ANARCHISTS.

No Licenses for Saloons That Give Them Hospitality.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—After a minute delaying the death of President McKinley and extending the board's sympathy to Mrs. McKinley had been recorded. President Lewis of the Excise Commissioners of Newark, N. J., offered the following anti-anarchistic resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of the Board of Excise that certain saloonkeepers of this city have been guilty of permitting anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our nation, therefore be it

Resolved, That any saloonkeeper in this city who shall be charged by the police with harboring anarchists or permitting them to hold meetings in their places of business and make speeches against the government and the good order of the community, shall be deemed not to be the kind of persons to conduct a business of such character, and any person guilty of such an offense shall suffer the revocation of his license and be debarred from again receiving a license to do business in this city.

Three captains of the Newark police thanked the board for its action.

Football practice has started at Stanford.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The Japanese government is planning to place a loan of 50,000,000 yen in America.

Reports from Pt. Barrow, Alaska, say that the blue whale fishing is a failure and the natives are in a state of starvation.

The great \$100,000 log raft started from Westport, Ore., has arrived safely at San Francisco.

Robert Downing, the actor, has sued for divorce from his wife Eugene Blah Downing.

The czar received the French troops at Rheims.

American capitalists have invested a half million dollars in British Columbia copper mines.

A Methodist minister at Seattle started a conference, by recommending a boycott of the universities of "higher criticism."

American salmon cannery are anxious to establish a hatchery in Canada.

A Fresno Chinaman is under arrest for threatening to send a countryman to see his dead father.

Rev. H. F. Briggs withdrew from the Methodist church at the Pacific Grove convention, creating a sensation.

Stanford men are at war with the faculty, siding with Treasurer North in the fight as a result, athletics may be cut off this year.

Fifty thousand troops guard the czar of Russia during his Paris visit.

The case of Mrs. Botkin is before the United States Supreme Court.

Strikers have refused to return to work until President Shaffer makes known the terms of settlement.

American capitalists are seeking to control the lumber trade of British Columbia.

A New York and Chicago syndicate may build a million dollar beet sugar plant in Arizona.

At the French maneuvers in honor of the czar, the new field artillery made the most rapid firing ever known.

Harry Culman, of San Francisco, a supposed anarchist, has been arrested by secret service men and released.

Major Pico, a prominent Californian, was held up by highwaymen in Oakland.

Peter Nelson, of San Leandro, Cal., lost his position because he made commendatory remarks about President McKinley's assassination.

Frank McGuire, of Oakland, died of injuries received from rioting strikers on the San Francisco waterfront.

Samuel Steinheim, a San Francisco merchant, dropped dead on the steps of Emanuel-Eli Synagogue.

Two Japanese women, who arrived in San Francisco on the Doric, were refused landing.

The display of a Confederate banner in the missionary camp at the convention of the Episcopal bishops in San Francisco, caused a threatened withdrawal by the women of the church.

The Republican convention was organized at San Francisco September 18th, and then adjourned for ten days.

James Sheehan was burned to death in San Francisco.

The Bank of California, at San Francisco, claims to have been swindled by W. Borrowe. He is under arrest.

Dudley Dubose, of Nome, has been sent back to jail to serve out a six months' sentence for contempt.

A grand review of the troops marked the last day of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at Quebec, the exercises being marred by rain and wind storms.

Three women in Eastern Oregon seeing a five-point buck thrown down by dogs, drove the beasts away and killed the buck with their axes.

General Funston is in a hospital at Manila, and will be operated upon at once.

The Colombian troops have won an easy victory over the rebels, completely routing them.

Lord Hope has begun a divorce suit against his wife, formerly May Yohs, who eloped with Captain Strong.

A prospector by the name of Learast, was driven crazy by heat and thirst in the Mojave desert.

Comte Henri de la Vaulx will endeavor to cross the Mediterranean sea in a balloon.

The annual convention of the I. O. O. F. was in session September 18th, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Sir Claude McDonald, former British minister to Peking, has arrived at New York, on his way to Tokio.

The Chinese troops have again entered Peking, and the last of the allies has marched out. The Japanese and American troops received the Chinese, and were thanked for protecting the places.

The Standard Oil Company will move the Pacific Coast Oil Refining Company's plant from West Alameda to Port Richmond, where all its business will be consolidated.

The Democrats and Populists of Nebraska have fused, the former getting the nomination of Conrad Hollenbeck for supreme judge, the latter, J. H. Boynton and F. G. Hawxby for university regents.

Odd fellows in grand lodge contemplate an assessment of 50 cents a member for a fund for a sanatorium at Hot Springs, Ark.

Scores of women, misled by reports that teachers and nurses are wanted at Dawson, are stranded at Klondike camps.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY.

Gleanings From Many Columns of Late News.

Adjutant General H. Corbin upon arriving Victoria and hearing of the assassination of President McKinley, broke down completely, and said the calamity was so great he could hardly realize it, that the crime was monstrous.

Aguinaldo has written to Governor Taft and General Chaffee, saying that he regrets, with the rest of the American nation, the loss suffered in the death of President McKinley.

During a panic at the east front of the capitol, nearly a hundred persons were injured by being trampled upon or crushed. None were fatally hurt.

An unattached United Brethren minister at Huntington, Ind., said that many men had been told from pulpits about McKinley, and that he was only a political demagogue, and the next day he was taken out and tarred and feathered.

The trial of Crookes was to have begun in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, Monday, September 23d.

W. B. Ridgley of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed Controller of the Currency by Roosevelt in accordance with the wishes of McKinley.

Schools and courts closed in Canada the day of the McKinley funeral.

All business was suspended in New York, Chicago, and other large eastern cities.

David Starr Jordan, in an address at services held in Stanford University, denounced yellow journalism.

In San Francisco, all business was suspended.

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs: consumption stopped.

Consumption stopped is consumption cured. What does it?

Some change in the way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

With the emulsion, give some attention to circumstances: change from a dark damp close room to a sunny dry airy one; from city to country; from hard to an easy life; indoors to out.

A hole in the lungs once healed is no worse than a too tight waist or waistcoat.

Take the emulsion, and give it a chance to heal the wound.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 26, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital. Val. Bid. Ask.

MERCANTILE. B. & C. Co. 1,000,000 100 42 42 1/2

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J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

KOMEL

Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

CARBONATED BY THE CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii
Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen
Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Main.

Soda Water, etc., delivered free to
all parts of the city. Island orders
promptly filled.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track For Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24"
gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2"
wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders
10" x 14", side pump and injector,
weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-
gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons,
rings and stems, hangers, springs,
shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups,
etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24"
gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base,
single pony truck in rear, weight 5
tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank,
cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted
with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare
hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and
wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling
railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE
TRACK, with steel sleepers of the
Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PER
MANENT TRACK, together with fish
plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge
and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4
tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on ac-
count of increasing the gauge of roads,
consequently necessitating new rolling
stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alex-
ander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or
the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Ka-
hulului wharf, Maui.

JEWELS

The big freighter Oregonian
has just brought us a large ship-
ment of our well known "Jewel"
Stoves and Ranges, making our
stock complete in twenty-nine
different styles.

Jewel Stoves for wood, all sizes.

Jewel Ranges for wood, all sizes.

Jewel Stoves for coal, all sizes.

Jewel Ranges for coal, all sizes.

A number of each kind are fitted
with our new special hot
water coils, ready to be connect-
ed to the boiler.

We make a specialty of this
work, which we perform in an
up-to-date manner, at a reason-
able cost.

Hot water can be obtained in a
few minutes after starting the
fire, by using our method.

We carry all the parts for our
stoves and ranges, enabling us
to replace any breakage or loss
caused by accident, or wear or
tear.

These celebrated Jewel Stoves
and Ranges are made from the
very best material, and are con-
structed on scientific principles,
thereby obtaining the greatest
amount of heat from the least
amount of fuel.

We deliver to any part of the
city, set up the stove, and con-
nect to the chimney free of
charge (boiler connections extra),
and guarantee our work in every
respect.

If you purchase from us, we
will make a liberal allowance for
your old wood or coal stove, re-
gardless of the kind.

Call and inspect our samples
on the second floor (House Fur-
nishing Department), and be con-
vinced that you can get the best
at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian,
due here in two weeks, will
bring us a very large shipment
of our celebrated Gurney clean-
able Refrigerators and Ice Boxes.

Refrigerators at \$10.50 and up-
wards, and Ice Boxes at \$7.50
and upwards, made of hard
wood and elegantly polished. It
will pay you to wait, as you will
save money by buying a Gurney,
as they use less ice than any
refrigerator made.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED

Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS.

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu.
Store open from 7:30 a. m. to
5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few
words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. I suffered for three years
with the bronchitis, and could not sleep
at night. I tried several doctors and
various patent medicines, but could get
nothing to give me any relief until my
wife got a bottle of this valuable med-
icine, which has completely relieved
me. W. R. Brockman, Baginell, Mo., U.
S. A. This remedy is for sale by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Ter-
ritory.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HONOLULU McKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES

Citizens Gather at the Big Drill Shed.

(From Thursday's daily.)

GATHERING without invitation,
speaking without preparation and
cheering the patriotic and heart-
felt sentiments without limitation, an
audience which filled the seating capacity
of the Drill Shed, was moved to dis-
play its grief and sympathy last even-
ing.

Profound oratory there was none, but
there was always that full presentation
of the feelings which animated the
many speakers who stood before their
fellow citizens to give expression to the
sentiments which were uppermost in the
breasts of all true Americans within the
sound of the voices of the speakers.
There was not a note of partisanship,
not a suggestion of party or creed, of
faction or race, but with one accord the
spontaneous outpourings of the heart
were offered as a tribute to the great-
ness of the President, the worth of the
statesman and the loveableness of the
man.

It was an audience truly cosmopolitan,
it became the city. In it were men
of the oldest families and men who
had just arrived in the islands. Men
of professions and men of business,
public officials and officers of the Army
and Navy, representatives of the bar
and the clergy, the artisan and the
clerk, all were represented in the throng
which numbered in the hundreds.

The Drill Shed was not generally
decorated but the platform had been
set for the occasion. The desk was
draped in an American flag, and beside
it stood an easel bearing a portrait of
the late president, draped heavily in
black, above it being a stand of furled
colors in the same funeral windings.
On either side of the stage were stacks
of arms wound about with crepe, and
the arrangements were also covered
with the bannings of grief.

The Territorial band was placed on
the platform and began the exercises
of the evening by playing a number of
sad selections the last of these being
"Nearer my God to Thee." When this
was completed Mr. J. W. Jones asked
that any Grand Army men in the hall
step to the stage, and this invitation
was answered by the gathering there of
a half dozen members of the local Post,
others remaining in the body of the hall.
After some consultation W. L. Eaton,
the Post Commander, called the meet-
ing to order, and was soon after chosen

chairman of the evening. John C. Lane
was elected secretary, and the chairman
called upon F. M. Hatch, to open the
meeting.

Mr. Hatch said that Hawaii owed a
great debt to the late President McKin-
ley and had a peculiar interest in his
administration. It was through him
that annexation was brought about.
The islands had asked to be annexed
before, but they had been spurned. The
people of the future he said would ap-
preciate more than do those of the present
the debt which was owed to McKin-
ley, who found the islands in the sea
of statecraft a derelict, and brought
them into the safe harbor of the Union.
Mr. Hatch then offered the following as
being calculated to give effectiveness to
the purposes of the meeting:

Resolved, That a general committee,
containing representatives from the people
at large and from all organizations,
as far as possible, be appointed by the
chairman and announced through the
press to act with other committees, or
independently, in commemorating the
death of President McKinley, and that
the chairman and secretary be ex-officio
members of this committee.

MINISTERS PLAN SUNDAY SERVICE

The Ministers' Union yesterday con-
sidered plans for a public meeting in
memorial to the late President of the
United States. There was a large at-
tendance at the meeting, and the only
idea seemed to be that the people must
be given an early opportunity to show
their love and esteem for the late chief
executive of the nation.

It was first decided that there should
be held a meeting at either Kawaia-
hau Church or the Central Union
Church, on Sunday evening, at which
time there should be addresses by
some of the clergy, and at which there
should be, as well, some memorial
service. After full discussion it was
decided to take no formal action which
would be binding, but to await the
action of the business men of the city,
whose intentions would be made known
in the afternoon.

The Rev. W. D. Westervelt, the Rev.
J. P. Erdman and H. C. Brown, were
named as a committee to meet with
the business men and see what plans
were made for a public gathering, and
co-operate with the commercial bodies.
These gentlemen were present at the
gathering at the Chamber of Com-
merce meeting room, and their proffer
of co-operation was submitted by Mr.
Westervelt.

After the conclusion of the meeting,
at which arrangements were made for
a public meeting and general obser-
vation of the day, the committee got to-
gether and decided that there would
be no further necessity for a meeting
to be given by the ministers them-
selves.

Chamber of Com- merce Call to Take Action.

HONOLULU will show respect for
the memory of the late Chief
Magistrate of the nation, William
McKinley, at a public meeting, to be
held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in
Kawaiahau church. There has been
forwarded a message of condolence and
the committee which has the arranging
of the meeting will conclude the gen-
eral plans at a second meeting to be
held this morning at the office of Mr.
W. G. Irwin.

These plans were made at a meeting
of citizens held yesterday afternoon
under the auspices of the Chamber of
Commerce at the rooms above the office
of Castle & Cooke. The meeting was
decided upon early yesterday morning
and when two o'clock arrived there was
a large attendance of business and pro-
fessional men gathered in the rooms.
There was an absolute absence of pro-
gram, there was nothing indicated in
the remarks made but the keen sense of
the loss of the nation, and the demand
that opportunity be given to the citi-
zens, irrespective of race or relations,
to indicate their supreme sorrow in the
untimely death of the chief executive.

There were many people present who
seemed to come for the purpose of add-
ing the weight of their presence to any
movement which was to be had in the
way of indicating the feeling of be-
reavement, which is national. There
was little disposition to talk, the re-
marks made were to the point, and the
only expression of the feeling of the
speaker, was in the speech of F. M.
Swanzy, who seconded the motion for
a committee to arrange the meeting.
His remarks were so heartfelt and
touched so close to the hearts of the
men present, that they stand as the
only speech made during the meeting.

It was soon after the hour, 2 o'clock,
that President W. G. Irwin called the
gathering of business men to order and
announced that it was a meeting of
citizens, called to arrange for a public
meeting of expression of condolence and
sympathy upon the great loss which
has come to the United States in the
death of the President. There had
been made, he said, a suggestion that
there should be appointed a committee
to arrange for a meeting such as was
held upon the occasion of the death of
the Queen, but that the meeting was
open for any suggestion from any one.
P. C. Jones said that it seemed to him

the proper thing to appoint a com-
mittee which would arrange for a meet-
ing later, as many of the people had
closed their business houses earlier in
the day and in consequence did not
know of the meeting. He said it would
be unwise for this meeting to lay out
a program, but that committee should
be chosen to make arrangements and
report through the papers what seemed
best to do. That there might be
something before the meeting, he made
the motion that the chair appoint a
committee of seven for this purpose.

George R. Carter thought that the
committee should not only arrange for
a meeting, but that it should have the
power to suggest to the people some
form whereby outward expression
might be given of the feeling of the loss
to the nation. He noticed he said that
many flags were at half mast and many
were not, and that some of the stores
had been draped and some not, and he
thought the committee should ask the
citizens to follow some uniform method
of showing observance.

The Rev. Mr. Westervelt said that
at the meeting of the ministers a plan
had been partially prepared for a joint
meeting to be held Sunday evening
and that a committee had been ap-
pointed to confer with the business
men's meeting, and co-operate in plans.
He said that Mr. Parker had offered
Kawaiahau church and Mr. Erdman
Central Union Church for Sunday even-
ing. The proposal of Mr. Macfarlane he
thought better, that the meeting be held
upon some business day, when all busi-
ness houses could be closed and the
business community unite in the cele-
bration.

E. F. Bishop suggested that the com-
mittee as well prepare messages of con-
dolence and forward them on behalf
of the people of the islands by the
steamer which left during the after-
noon.

F. W. Macfarlane suggested also that
the committee should prepare a memo-
rial for adoption by the meeting which
was to be held. All of these sugges-
tions were adopted by Mr. Jones for in-
corporation into his motion.

Mr. F. M. Swanzy asked that he be
allowed to join with Mr. Atherton in
seconding the motion of Mr. Jones. He
said further: "It is our duty to so-
move that we and our fellow citizens
may have an opportunity to show fit-
tingly and properly our sorrow. I be-
lieve that the news which was brought
to us yesterday, has struck a blow not
only to this Territory but to all the
States and Territories of the United
States, and which will be felt through-
out the length and breadth of the world."
President McKinley was eminently
fitted for the exalted place to which he

(Continued on Page 2.)

A Bad Skin

Bells. Pimples. Impure Blood.

Bells are simply very large pimples.
The trouble is not in the skin, but
down deep in the blood. You cannot
have a good, smooth skin unless it is
nourished by pure blood; and the only
way to make your blood pure is to take
a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. Ellis, 370 Eae Street,
North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this
letter and his photograph.



"I had a most frightful attack of bells and
pimples breaking out all over my body. I had
heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I thought I would give it a trial. It took only
four bottles to drive all the impurities out of
my system and make my blood rich. I have en-
joyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food dis-
tresses you, if you are constipated or bilious,
take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Down Again

in prices is the market for
flour and feed, and we follow
it closely.

Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 151.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Cures Coughs.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

And Colds.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Unequalled

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

For Asthma,

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Bronchitis,

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Influenza,

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Catarrh,

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Night Cough,

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

And All

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Pulmonary

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.—

Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in
the throat, which deprives so many of
rest during the night by the incessant
coughing it causes, is quickly removed
by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed.
It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years'
standing. It strengthens the Voice and
cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge,
Clay-Next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last
year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured
for me a very obstinate cough of some
months' duration, which I feared would
lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor,
writes: "I think it an invaluable med-
icine for members of my profession, and
have always recommended it to my
brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's
Balm of Aniseed is the old and unex-
celled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT
COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering
their stores, should not omit this time-
honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's
Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly re-
quested to see that the "Lion, Net, and
Mouse" trademark is on the bottle
wrapper, and be not persuaded to take
imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout
the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd.,
Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

Olas Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH AS-
sessments of 50c each, are now bearing
interest at the rate of 1 per cent per
month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of
50c per share, has been called, to be
due and payable September 30, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of
50c per share, has been called, to be
due and payable October 31.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of
50c per share, has been called, to be
due and payable November 30th.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten (10) days after the
same are due at the rate of 1 per cent
per month from the date on which such
assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of the B. F. Dillingham
Company, Limited, Stangenwald Build-
ing.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olas Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 29, 1901.

The Philadelphians defeated the Can-
adians at cricket. Score, 234 to 223.

ALL CLAIMS ARE FILED

**Total Before Fire
Commission is
\$3,200,000.**

(From Wednesday's daily)

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the last claim for damages resulting from the plague fire of 1900 was filed with the Court of Fire Claims, and no more will now be received. The grand total of all claims made against the government because of the fire is approximately \$7,789, and the total amount of damages asked by these claimants is \$3,200,000, or more than double the amount allowed by the Legislature for the purpose.

However large the total seems, and notwithstanding the large excess over the appropriation of \$1,500,000, it is pretty safe to say that this amount will be sufficient to pay all the awards made by the commission. The Court of Fire Claims has been going very deeply into the evidence offered by the claimants, and the knowledge displayed by the commission as to the circumstances surrounding individual cases has been a matter of considerable surprise to the claimants and their attorneys.

There are very few of the claims which will not be reduced to some extent, and a large proportion will very likely be cut in two. Quite a few claims in which fraud was shown will perhaps be thrown out altogether, and the expert values placed by some of the native claimants, particularly upon articles of no intrinsic value, will suffer severely at the hands of the court. There are very few claims but which the values fixed were found to be the price paid by claimant, oftentimes five to ten years before the fire, and probably three or four times the real value of the articles in question. The claimants unhesitatingly admitted these facts, and in many cases testified that the goods in question had been purchased from second-hand dealers.

The court will not pass upon claims until ready to decide them all, which will not be for some months yet. An interesting point was raised before the commission yesterday which may affect hundreds of claims. In the case of a Japanese a claim was made for the destruction of additions and improvements made to the building occupied under lease. Attorney H. A. Bigelow represented the claimant, and stated that the claim was perfectly proper, in that the lease did not give the landlord possession of the improvements when the tenant moved out. Chairman Macfarlane was not inclined to take that view, and stated that the claimant must present a waiver of rights from the landlord before the court could consider his claim.

This brought an extended argument between the commissioners, and Deputy Attorney General Douthitt on one side, and Mr. Bigelow on the other. Mr. Bigelow contended that fixtures, improvements and buildings erected upon leased land could be moved by the tenant unless there was a stipulation to the contrary in the lease, and provided that such removal did not injure the property of the landlord. Mr. Douthitt replied that the fixed property, if built at the expense of the tenant, became the property of the landlord upon the expiration of the lease. He stated, however, that shelve, moved without deterioration to the property of the landlord might be carried off by the tenant. Mr. Bigelow replied that all additions or improvements made by the tenant was his property, and could be removed even if the landlord objected. He offered to cite cases in support of his view, and it was finally agreed by the commission to allow him to submit a brief upon the subject. Chairman Macfarlane stated that he had always been under the impression that buildings erected by a tenant upon leased land became the property of the landlord upon the expiration of the lease unless a different stipulation had been made in the agreement. He said that he was willing to be convinced of his error in this regard, and that the court would be pleased to examine any authorities and opinions submitted by Mr. Bigelow. He stated that this was a very important question, as it involved hundreds of similar claims in which the same point might be raised. The court had always demanded a waiver from the landlord in cases where the claim was by a tenant, for property on leased ground, and if an error had been made, the court would like to hear authorities upon the question. Mr. Bigelow was asked to file his brief as soon as possible in order that the attorney general might have opportunity to reply.

HUMPHREYS WILL STAY IN

**The Attorney General Easily
Swallowed His Stupendous
Falsehoods.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Knox has concluded his investigation of the charges filed by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands against Abram S. Humphreys, first judge of the Circuit Court of the first judicial district of Hawaii. He has prepared his findings and will submit them to the President as soon as practicable.

The conclusion reached is that Judge Humphreys has done nothing which would justify his removal. The attorney general finds that some of the charges were not satisfactorily established, and to the others that they were purely matters of innuendo, utterly without justification in fact, and reckless and intemperate in spirit. In conclusion the attorney general says: "Members of the bar as officers of the court should be loyal to the court. Where there is a fair reason for believing the judge is acting improperly it is the duty of the bar to declare it openly, but a member of the bar is faithless to his high calling when he assails a judge and impeaches his integrity upon no facts even remotely justifying the attack, but upon vague suspicion and unfair innuendo."

against Judge Humphreys to which allusion has been made were preferred by members of his own court, clearly shows the difficulties of his position and the severity of the ordeal through which he has passed. It is obvious that the task will not be an easy one, and where judges selected by you discharge their duties with courage and integrity and reasonable ability, they should be sustained, even though they may in attempting to solve the difficult problems which present themselves at times err, some consideration must be had for the difficulty of their position.

"Having fully considered the complaints against Judge Humphreys and his answer thereto, I am entirely satisfied that not only the judge has done nothing which would justify his removal, but that he has met heavy responsibilities with great courage and unquestioned integrity. I therefore recommend that the petition for his removal be denied."

AGRICULTURE OF HALF CENTURY AGO

Agriculture on Hawaii now and half a century ago shows many discrepancies, but none are so great as those indicated by the reports of the exports at that time. From the report of the Royal Agricultural Society the following is taken as indicating what was the principal industry of Maui at that time:

Statement of exports from the Port of Lahaina to California, of domestic produce from August 23, 1849, to August 10, 1850:

Number of vessels, 55; number of barrels Irish potatoes, 26,421; number of barrels sweet potatoes, 3,961; number of barrels of pickles, 535; number of pumpkins, 47,640; number of coconuts, 21,800; number of pounds sugar, 211,408; number of barrels molasses, 612; number of barrels syrup, 743; number of bags salt, 1,812; number of barrels lime, 87; number of barrels onions, 1,023; number of barrels yams, 23; number of barrels oranges, 3,300; number of blocks of coral, 1,423; number of cords wood, 55; number of dozen poultry, 22; number of dozen eggs, 504; number of swine, 255; number of sheep, 170; number of feet lumber, 23,772; number pounds coffee, 8,000; number of barrels beans, 8; number of water melons, 5,000; number of cabbages, 400; number of pounds arrow root, 1,600; number of pineapples, 12,000.

Total value of the exportations, \$132,079.37. One hundred and eight whale ships have arrived during this time. Each of these ships lay in as stores an average of fifty barrels of Irish potatoes and 500 pumpkins.

HAWAII'S FIRST NAVAL CADET

BERKELEY, Sept. 13.—John Enoch Pond, the first cadet nominated to the United States Naval Academy from the Hawaiian Islands, has successfully passed his entrance examinations at Annapolis, and will begin his studies at once. The news came to Berkeley today in a telegram to his aunt, Mrs. E. B. Lamare, of 2208 Ellsworth street, in which the young man announced his success.

Young Pond was appointed to the academy last March by Delegate Geo. Wilcox of Hawaii. He took his preliminary examinations at once, and has just now finished the final tests which have qualified him for admission. Though the first Hawaiian cadet, Young Pond is not of native blood. He is the son of Lieutenant Charles F. Pond, who is at Honolulu in charge of the United States naval station. The lad was born in America, but his father holds Hawaiian citizenship. For his preparatory school training he was sent to Berkeley, where his grandmother, Mrs. E. B. McHenry lives. Mrs. William Keith, of 2207 Atherton street, is also an aunt of the boy. Young Pond was in the middle class of the High School when his appointment came.

Schley's Objection Sustained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Admiral Howison was formally challenged by Admiral Schley immediately upon the opening of the court of inquiry, upon the ground that he had previously expressed an opinion as to the merits of the case. The evidence of F. A. Frost of the Boston Record as to the Howison interview, and of Foster Nichols and Wm. E. Egan both of whom testified that Howison had stated in private that Schley should be in command and that Schley should have been court-martialed. Raynor cross-examined Howison, after the latter made his answer. The court retired and upon reconvening, Admiral Dewey announced that Schley's objection was sustained. Rear Admiral Ramsey, retired, has succeeded Howison on the court of inquiry.

Local Sport Items.

A yacht race was to have taken place at Hilo last Saturday between the Mabel and the Flash. C. D. Walker has offered the Shamrock III to A. R. Cunha for \$400. Secretary Cooper contemplates buying a yacht of the latest design while in the Mainland. The local baseball men have successfully negotiated for a parcel of land at Palama, on which a baseball ground and grand stand will be built. The Myrtle Club has ordered a new ball from Dover of Cambridge. The Honolulu Athletic Club and the Nima Athletic Club football teams are both practicing hard.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

In dealing with man, remember that a gallon of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. However much they abhor it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given at the oil operates, and a quick cure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Cup Races May Be Postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Owing to the death of the New York Yacht Club's wish to postpone the International cup race, but the matter has been left to Sir Thomas Lipton, who is in a position to insist upon the race program.

Russia has secured a Bulgarian...

REFLECTION MOSQUITOES

**Suggests Remedies
Other Than
Oil.**

"There are but two kinds of mosquitoes in Hawaii," said Prof. Koebel yesterday. "The common mosquito which is found all over the world, and the species found only in tropical climates. They breed very prolifically and in almost any place where there is water. They will not breed in salt water, and rarely in running water. They will breed almost everywhere else, however, wherever water collects. Every empty tomato or fruit can thrown carelessly in the streets and alleys, becomes a breeding place for mosquitoes, every time water collects in them during a rain. An empty coconut, or the hollow of a tree which fills with water during a rain may be the breeding place of hundreds of mosquitoes. The little pools of water, and the swamps, and every place of this kind, are responsible for the mosquito pest in these islands."

"The only way to get rid of the mosquito is to get rid of its breeding places. If the swamps were all filled, and no empty cans allowed to lie upon the streets, and if all these little depressions of the earth, which catch water during every rain were filled up, the problem would be solved in a great measure."

"In the places which cannot be filled in the small ponds and streams, the introduction of tadpoles and fish would soon clear the waters of a good many mosquitoes. Last year for some reason or other, there was a great scarcity of frogs in the streams of the islands, but they are as plentiful as usual again. The government has plenty of tadpoles, frogs and fish which might be used for this purpose."

"While oil is no doubt a very good agent for the destruction of the larvae, it seems to me that it would be a very expensive proceeding. It would require a large force of men, continually, to keep every stream covered with oil. It would have to be applied about once a week, as eggs hatch out that often. I have put the egg in a glass, just after it was laid, and in a week it was hatched."

"Then again oil could not be used on the taro fields, for experiments have shown that it injures the plants. I have no doubt that the use of kerosene would relieve conditions, somewhat, and if not too expensive, would be practicable, as shown by the successful experiments in the east. I hope it can be tried in Honolulu by the Board of Health."

THEY RESENT INTRUSION

That dear old dog of mine, he is dead long ago. He troubled nobody who passed his post outside the fence. If he was in the mood for a nap, he would lie in some shady spot, and, with half-closed eyes take in dreamily what a great English preacher used to call "this whirling world of God's." But if a stranger opened the gate, he would evidently mean to walk up the gravel path to the house, Don Quixote was quite alive in the rustle of a grass blade. For it was his duty to report intrusions. The more he violated the Gospel precept, the more he hated his neighbor, the more useful he was to the more commendable his conduct in the sight of his friends.

He is dead, as I said. In pace. He was worth the tears we dropped on his sods that cover him. We loved him for the enemies he made.

"You get the lesson, don't you? Things that are entitled to respect, things that have any decent claim to exist, will not stand to be imposed upon by they will fight; if necessary, they will kill you."

That is why Mrs. Margaret Robertson said in her letter, "My stomach rebelled and whenever I fancied I had an appetite and ventured to satisfy it, the experiences I underwent were fearfully distressing."

"I had a sense of fullness in the chest and abdomen, and often a clear sour fluid ejected from the stomach, ran from my mouth before I was able to control it. I used to employ means to make myself sick in order to get rid of the intolerable nausea."

"Other measures for relief having failed I adopted the suggestion of an acquaintance, and began using Mother's Elixir. This was about eight years ago. From the first my digestion improved, and when I had taken the remedy for a short time I was in good health."

"Not a symptom of disease remained though I had been a martyr to inflammatory dyspepsia for several years. I had been in business in Melbourne, and in Adelaide, S. A. for nine years. I was the 12th of April, 1900."

"All who wish corroboration of my statement can obtain it by calling on me at my store."

"I have a word further to say about Mother's Elixir, and may as well say it now. About four years ago my son developed a kidney derangement, which was pronounced Bright's disease. Medical treatment proved of any help. I believed the Elixir would help him, and it did."

"He was distinctly better before I finished the first bottle, then I stopped the medicine (too soon), and he was worse."

"I recommended at once, giving him doses regularly after he ate, and in a few weeks he was cured. He was about 17, and is now as healthy a young man as you are likely to meet anywhere."

"My mother's statement about it is in every respect true."

Signed "John Robertson, Australia."

Hotel, Rundle Street, Adelaide."

The stomach, the kidneys, the liver &c., are watch-dogs set to give and to guard the life of the body. They resent bad treatment, but when you have been either unfortunate or foolish, consider what the people say as to the curative virtues of the medicine named by this mother and her son, to whom be continual health and prosperity.

HAWAII IS BOOMING.

Labor Scarce and Wages High—Porto Ricans a Success

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—R. E. Blouin of Louisiana, who has had charge of the United States Experiment Station in Hawaii for a year, returned here today. With Prof. Stubbs he organized the station, established six laboratories and generally improved the facilities. He reports the islands to be booming, but somewhat affected by a scarcity of labor, the old sources of supply, the Chinese and Japanese, having been cut off by the United States Immigration laws. As a consequence of this scarcity wages are high, and every effort has been made to induce laborers to go to the islands. Among those imported were several thousand Porto Ricans. These upon their arrival were in a bad condition, physically. Now, however, their condition is much improved and the planters are contented. On the whole they have proved to be good laborers and there is every indication that steady improvement will come. The importation of negroes from the Southern States has resulted in failure although the negroes understood sugar growing, and the planters will have no more of them. They expect to secure the needed labor in Porto Rico.

Bismarck Stables Incorporate.

Articles of incorporation were filed Tuesday of the Bismarck Stables Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$10,000. The object of the organization is to conduct a general heavy business and buy and sell live stock. The principal place of business is at Wailuku, Maui, and the officers and directors are J. A. Bortfeld, president, W. T. Robinson, vice-president, W. Henning, secretary, E. Stark, treasurer, and E. C. Bortfeld. Each of the above named holds fifteen shares of stock, \$2,500 of which is paid in.

There is no trouble between Ecuador and Colombia, as previously reported. Two Vancouver fishermen claim to have been attacked by angry sea lions.

The Duke of York was to have attended the funeral of President McKinley.

British soldiers were caught in a mountain pass by the Boers, and four wounded.

Lawson will convert the Independence into statutory, using her metal for that purpose.

Templeton Crocker, heir to California millions, was thrown from a carriage and both legs broken.

Towns, of England, defeated Jake Gaudaur by three lengths for the sculling championship of the world.

James Milton Sheldon has been elected captain of the University of Chicago football team, to succeed James R. Henry, resigned.

Much significance is attached to a meeting between the Czar and Kaiser Wilhelm. The latter was appointed by the Czar as chief of the famous Russian dragoon regiment.

Lawson has made a proposition to Lipton to race the Independence against the Shamrock II for two cups, if the race takes place in America, or for \$100,000 if in English waters. Lipton has declined.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific, to be held in Montreal on October 2, a resolution will be submitted authorizing the issue of bonds to the extent of \$2,400,000 sterling, to be utilized in the acquisition of steam vessels.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia, which left Astoria on September 6th with seventy of the Oregon Naval Reserves on board is now three days overdue, and some alarm is being manifested by relatives of the boys.

TESTS PATIENCE.

**The Most Patient People Must
Show Annoyance at Times.**

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin.

Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable.

All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema.

Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itching of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans U. S. citizen.

Mr. DeForrest D. Judd, of Georgia, St. Albans, says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of, but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. I never entered my mind that I could be cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the J. C. Doan & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitutes.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Ask Depot: E. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEWIS LLOYD LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. PUTTICK DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port as or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
DORIC	SEPT. 27	COPTIC	OCT. 1
NIFFON MARU	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
NIFFON MARU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GAILIC	OCT. 25
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 7
GAILIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 12
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	NIFFON MARU	NOV. 23
CHINA	NOV. 23	PEKING	DEC. 3
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
NIFFON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

